

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

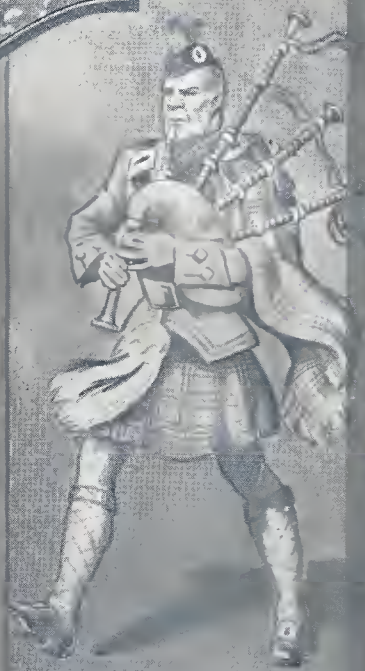
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY



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APRIL, 1934



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 11

APRIL, 1934

NUMBER 4

Further Literary Rambles in France

IN THE March *Employes' Magazine*, we presented "The Story of the Marseillaise," as written by Miss Betham-Edwards. France, from necessity, has always had a marked militaristic flavor. Countless battles have been fought on her soil, though the memorable battle of Waterloo, which recast the affairs of the entire old world, was fought on Belgian territory. Back of, and supporting the greatness of France, lies a solid, hard-working, God-fearing peasantry. Nearly twenty-one million of France's forty-one million population live on her farms and vineyards. The farms are small, 5,500-000 farm proprietors averaging but twenty-four acres to a holding. It is this portion of the people of France about whom we let this same author of twenty-seven years ago tell us.

One has but to take up a travel book, a French steamship line advertisement, or the literature put out by one of the six railway systems that traverse the country, to read of "Carcassonne," the famous walled city of France, whose foundations were laid by the Visigoths (the Western branch of the Goths) who broke into Italy, capturing Rome in A. D. 410. Carcassonne has been sung and storied for centuries, and lying as it does in the heart of rich cornland, vineyards and olive groves, its medieval beauty has been looked upon by the French peasantry for centuries as a place to visit and see.

Miss Betham-Edwards says it recalls some magic city in an Arabian story. "an airy pile of pearl, opal and amethyst lifted high above the common world." One of France's many poets, Gustave Nadand, who died near the end of the last century and who, by the way, never saw Carcassonne, wrote a poem to which he gave the city's name. The poem expresses the longing to go somewhere, to see something, that lies nearest the hearts of world millions who are destined to disappointment. We quote this exquisite poem in full:

CARCASSONNE

I'm growing old, just threescore years,
In wet and dry, in dust and mire,

I've sweated, never getting near
Fulfilment of my heart's desire.
Ah, well I see that bliss below,
'Tis Heaven's will to grant to none,
Harvest and vintage come and go,
I've never got to Carcassonne!

The town I've glanced at many a day,
You see it from yon mountain chain
But five long leagues it lies away,
That's ten leagues there and back again.
Ah, if the vintage promised fair
But grapes won't ripen without sun.
Without soft showers to make them swell.
I shall not get to Carcassonne!

You'd think 'twas always Sunday there,
So fine, they say, are folks bedight,
Silk hats, frock coats, the bourgeois wear,
Their demoiselles walk out in white.
Two generals with their stars you see,
And towers outdoing Babylon,
A bishop too—ah me! ah me!
I've never got to Carcassonne!

Yes, truly did our cure call
Pride, the besetting sin of man.
Ambition brought on Adam's fall.
And soaring wishes are my bane.
Yet could I only steal away
Before the winter has begun.
I'd die contented any day,
If once I'd been to Carcassonne!

Mon Dieu, mon Dieu, forgive my prayer
I'm but a poor presumptuous fool,
We build fine castles in the air.
When old, as when we went to school,
My wife, with our first-born Aighan,
Has made the journey to Narbonne,
My godson has seen Perpignan
I've never been to Carcassonne.

So sighed a peasant of Limoux,
A worthy neighbour bent and worn,
Ho, friend, quoth I, I'll go with you,
We'll sally forth to-morrow morn!

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And true enough away we hied
 But when our goal was almost won,
 God rest his soul, the good man died,
 He never got to Carcassonne!

Carcassonne deals with the region of the grape, the olive, and the grain-field. There is another city in France which lies in a grazing country, where beautiful white cattle graze in green pastures watered by little streams, whose flow is crystal clear. Chateau Chinon, built on the site of a Gallo-Roman camp, was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and has experienced many sieges. For a background, this little walled city looks across to Mont Beuvray, the Bibracte of Caesar's Commentaries, a text book on war that is yet read by every student of war strategy.

The people who live in the vicinity of Chateau Chinon are said to be of the pure Celtic type, their patios unintelligible to those who speak either pure or colloquial French. Simple in their habits, fervently attached to their native soil, the poem "Mes Boeufs," written by Pierre Dupont, expresses the Morvan farmers love for the sleek, creamy white and gentle-eyed oxen that work their owners' little fields.

MY BEEVES

Two oxen have I in my shed,
 Milk-white with spots of ruddy hue.
 'Tis by their toil the plough is sped,
 Thro' winter's slough and summer's dew.
 'Tis thanks to them, with golden store
 My barns are piled from year to year.
 In one week's time they gain me more
 Than what they first cost at the fair.

Dear is my good wife Jeanne, her death I should
 deplore,
 But dearer are my beeves, their loss would grieve
 me more.

When grown up is our Coralie,
 And likely suitors come to woo,
 No niggard will I prove, pardie!
 Gold shall she have and farmstock too.
 Should any ask my beeves beside,
 Straightforward would the answer be,
 My daughter quits me as a bride.
 The oxen will remain with me.

Dear is my good wife Jeanne, her death I should
 deplore,
 But dearer are my beeves, their loss would grieve
 me more.

Aye! eye them well, a goodly sight,
 As snorting loud they stand abreast,
 Upon their horns the birds alight,
 Where'er they stop to drink or rest.

Each year when Mardi Gras falls due,
 The Paris butchers come to buy;
 But see my beeves decked out for view.
 Then sold for slaughter?—no, not I!

Dear is my good wife Jeanne, her death I should
 deplore,
 But dearer are my beeves, their loss would grieve
 me more.

France has contributed more than a fair share of the world's great men and women; kings, queens, soldiers, painters, writers, poets, and scientists. The world knows her Paris better than it does the agriculture, stock raising, and vineyard provinces. It is from these, however, that nearly all of her famous sons and daughters came, to drift into her cities, there to win fame and at times immortality. Withal the greatness of France is in keeping of her peasantry, who love the little farms they till so well, to whom their white beeves, their blooded sheep and their well-bred swine are as dear as their own kith and kin. They may never reach Carcassonne, but life has other and perhaps happier compensations.

Run of the Mine

The Coal Code Conference

AFTER numerous false starts, all due to the delay in collecting the required statistical data, the Bituminous Coal Code Conference, originally set under the provisions of Article V of the Code for January 5, 1934, was called for 10 A. M., Monday, March 26, in the Hotel Washington at Washington, D. C.

As set forth in Article V, the meeting of March 26 will consider, "What, if any, revisions may be desirable at that time of the wages, hours, and differentials, or any other requirements of this Code, on the basis of conditions then existing; and the report of the representatives of the National Recovery Administration made as hereinbefore provided."

There has been an insistent demand from the American Federation of Labor and other sources for a further shortening of the work period in order that available work may be spread among more workers. The President recently suggested a shortening of the work day of ten per cent, with an increase in wages of ten per cent. We are not clear as to just what the President had in mind, but if he spoke in terms of hourly wages, the results would be to increase unit labor costs 22.2 per cent.

During the rather extended conference held in Washington in March, where everyone, friendly or unfriendly to the Code, was invited by General Johnson to speak freely, not all of the opinions expressed favored the shorter work day as the way out. For example, General Johnson stated plainly that the National Recovery Administration would not attempt to bring about changes in hours or wages by blanket regulation. He held that a set rule could not be made to apply to all business.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, Dr. Leo Wolman, who is chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, retiring member of the Industrial Advisory Board, and Dr. A. J. Hettinger, and Mr. Leon Henderson of the N. R. A. Planning and Research Division, all emphasized the point that the major problem facing the Administration was stimulation of the capital goods industries and that unemployment could not be relieved or business activity increased merely by further spreading of work or raising wages.

Dr. Wolman differed sharply with President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in Mr. Green's contention that a sharp reduction in hours was the only practicable means of curing the present unemployment problem. Dr. Wolman insisted that marked increases in employment and payrolls must follow rather than precede a rise in business activity. Dr. Hettinger held that the application of an inflexible 30-hour week would permanently freeze the depression at the present level. Mr. Flanders made the rather abrupt statement that, "As a measure of spreading work during the depression, general shorter hours has something to be said for it. As a measure of recovery, it is not merely ineffective—it is destructive."

The so-called New Deal has now been in effect over a year and it would be idle to deny that substantial business improvement has taken place. This fact is not only expressed in the reduced number of unemployed, but is also proved by the increased working time displayed by the steel mills, which in turn have created an increased demand for coal mined in eastern territory. The carloadings on the railroads, and the sale of electric power, very dependable yard-sticks, likewise show increases, and certainly the banking situation is manifestly better than it was a year ago. It is nevertheless a fact that while the bankers are being criticized for alleged hesitancy in the matter of making loans, it is very difficult for a conscientious borrower to go to his banker with a business proposition that he can defend from an earning standpoint. It may seem merely street talk to say that if a banker called in ten average business men who had succeeded in carrying on through the depression without suffering insolvency, offering each man a credit

of \$100,000, only asking that the return of the principal and the regular payment of a nominal rate of interest be insured, it is reasonable to assume that nine out of the ten men would answer, "I am afraid I can not guarantee the return of your money and the payment of interest thereon, the future is as yet too uncertain."

Just how much of our present business betterment is due to expenditure of public moneys (with very little real tangible return), and how much is due to general betterment, is as yet hard to determine. Real estate men tell rather discouraging stories of families who have doubled up, children and grand-children coming home to their parents, people who lived in substantial houses crowded into small apartments, etc. With the promise of business betterment, the people so crowded will seek larger and more commodious quarters, and house building will be resumed. Hotels and office buildings were over-built and it will take some further time to catch up with that situation. On the other hand, hundreds of thousands of houses need painting as well as general repairs. As the railroads need new steel, cross ties, ballast, repairs and replacements of cars and locomotives, this must soon receive additional attention. It is out of activities of this sort, of definitely constructive character, that betterment will come and unemployment will disappear.

The world and America have gone through numerous panics, always coming back with a crash and a bang that has carried humanity too far, with resultant subsequent periods of quietude. Much good will come out of the present situation and no thinking person would refuse to believe that the tremendous bonuses taken from the pockets of labor and stockholders by self-elected corporation executives, and the reckless measure of stock and bond speculation that ravaged the country in 1928-1929 should not be stopped.

Washington will experience another deluge of talk, argument, and persuasion, with more or less chicanery, during the Coal Code hearing, but as heretofore there will be found a substantial leaven of common sense in the mass which will eventually rise to the surface. Regardless of past ill-judged opposition to the theory of working with the government rather than against it, a sensible solution of the questions at issue will be arrived at, and thereafter carried out, perhaps quite as thoroughly as our every-day business and social affairs are conducted. By this we mean that both the coal operators and the mine workers, with a few inconsequential exceptions, will go along with the government in the findings of the majority. Any settlement predicated on selfishness and the immediate situation will not prove a lasting one. Both the

operators and the mine workers must of necessity arrive at a forward-looking attitude.

On Government in Business

EVERY foray the government makes into the field of business has proven a failure, and worst of all the taxpayers who have to foot the bills never learn exactly what each separate failure costs. For many years, the Post Office Department was counted as the one well-administered example of government in business, but the tremendous fiasco made of the air mail affair goes far toward proving that even the Post Office Department lacks careful, mature business handling. Let us grant, for the sake of argument, that the air mail was exploited; then why not have called the culprits in, placed the facts on the table, and thereafter let the Postmaster General demand restitution of the sums allegedly improperly secured. This handling is what a prudent business manager would do if confronted with a like situation, but of course, he would have had business and business alone in mind, and not politics.

Senator O'Mahoney was right when he said that the culprits should have been placed on trial and not the industry. The Senator did not then know that young army fliers were to yield their lives in a futile attempt to fly army airplanes with a load of mail behind an open cockpit, in winter storms, across mountains, plains and deserts, without the knowledge of the country, its adverse winds, its landmarks, and the other things that the commercial air-mail carrying forces have acquired through a period of years. It is also fair to say that the Secretary of War did not know that this hastily and unwisely imposed task would show up the flying limitations of a fine and courageous lot of young soldiers. These young men paid for the mistakes of their superiors with their lives, and we have not as yet heard that those higher in command who spoke so bombastically of the army's mail carrying capacity have had their shoulder straps ripped off for the mistaken assurances they gave the Secretary of War.

Some years ago, the State of South Dakota decided by legislative fiat to go in business in a wholesale way. Coal mining, farmers' hail insurance, rural credits, and a bonding department were some of the enterprises taken over. Of course, the capital as well as the labor engaged in these lines had to pull out when the state took the right of way. The last of these state-owned political enterprises (although that is not the right word) went "kerfluke" the other day when the state, after losing \$185,000 in a lignite coal mine, decided to put out a "stop loss" order and sell the mine, the last

offer for the mine that cost the state many thousands to open up, but \$20,000. At the same time the governor announced his decision to dispose of the mine, he disclosed a state-leased lignite strip mine, opened last fall as a relief project, likewise will be shut down and the lease sold.

Production of Coal By States, 1933

THE U. S. Bureau of Mines has published the estimated production of coal by states for the year 1933. The final figures will not be available for some months but the Bureau's estimates have always run very close to the final figures. For comparative purposes, we are showing the actual production for 1929 and 1932, along with the advance figures for 1933.

State	1933	1932	1929
Alabama	8,775,000	7,857,000	17,944,000
Ark. and Okla....	2,170,000	2,288,000	5,469,000
Colorado	5,211,000	5,599,000	9,921,000
Illinois	36,110,000	33,475,000	60,658,000
Indiana	13,500,000	13,324,000	18,344,000
Iowa	3,230,000	3,862,000	4,241,000
Kans. and Mo....	5,390,000	6,023,000	7,006,000
Kentucky:			
Eastern	28,260,000	25,760,000	46,025,000
Western	7,270,000	9,540,000	14,437,000
Maryland	1,500,000	1,429,000	2,649,000
Michigan	340,000	446,000	805,000
Montana	2,130,000	2,125,000	3,408,000
New Mexico	1,160,000	1,263,000	2,623,000
North Dakota	1,650,000	1,740,000	1,862,000
Ohio	19,960,000	13,909,000	23,689,000
Pennsylvania (Bit.)	79,770,000	74,776,000	143,516,000
Tennessee	3,570,000	3,538,000	5,406,000
Texas	610,000	637,000	1,101,000
Utah	2,610,000	2,852,000	5,161,000
Virginia	8,390,000	7,692,000	12,748,000
Washington	1,460,000	1,591,000	2,521,000
West Virginia:			
Southern	70,330,000	65,260,000	101,950,000
Northern	20,440,000	20,349,000	36,569,000
Wyoming	3,985,000	4,171,000	6,705,000
Other States	119,000	204,000	231,000
Total bitum. coal..	327,940,000	309,710,000	534,989,000
Pennsylvania anthracite	49,399,000	49,855,000	73,828,000
Total coal	377,339,000	359,565,000	608,817,000

Production of Coal in Wyoming, Calendar Years 1932 and 1933, Compared

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Inspector of Coal Mines, we have been furnished advance data covering the production of coal in the State of Wyoming for the calendar year 1933, the principal items, which will be published in the forthcoming annual report, set forth on the following page:

	1932	1933
Number of counties producing coal.....	16	17
Number of mines in operation reported.....	92	100
Number of men employed inside.....	3,474	3,026
Number of men employed outside.....	762	766
Total number of men employed.....	4,236	3,792
Tons of coal undercut by machine.....	3,315,267.65	3,277,567.15
Tons of pick mining and blasting from the solid.....	853,050.97	727,035.26
Total tons produced.....	4,168,418.62	4,004,602.41
Decrease in output (3.9%).....		163,816.21
Number of mining machines.....	248	236
Number of coal loading devices.....	269	271
Average days in operation all mines.....	150.2	144.96
Average days in operation railroad mines.....	151.9	143.69
Number of fatal accidents.....	6	9
Number of non-fatal accidents.....	200	226
Tons of coal produced per fatal accident.....	694,735.00	444,955.82
Tons of coal produced per non-fatal accident.....	20,842.00	17,719.48
Number of employes per fatal accident.....	706	421
Number of employes per non-fatal accident.....	21.18	16.78
Ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 employes.....	1.41	2.37
Ratio of non-fatal accidents per 1,000 employes.....	47.21	59.59
Pounds of black powder used.....	356,402.00	356,827.00
Pounds of permissible and dynamite used.....	642,056.00	602,151.00
Tons of coal produced per pound of powder.....	4.16	4.18
Tons of coal produced by mechanical means.....	2,739,833.52	3,123,500.66
Percentage of coal mechanically loaded.....	65.7 %	78.0 %

PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES—1932 and 1933

County	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
Sweetwater	2,446,404.52	2,434,672.10		.5%
Lincoln	453,080.21	404,608.30		10.7%
Uinta	11,781.55	13,743.41	16.7%	
Sublette	156.00	—		
Teton	312.00	997.00	219.6%	
Carbon	422,164.45	386,875.03		8.4%
Albany	1,342.00	1,332.50		.007%
Sheridan	486,696.19	441,404.76		9.3%
Big Horn	1,913.50	1,634.00		14.6%
Fremont	27,313.95	25,630.70		6.2%
Hot Springs	201,977.27	175,584.71		13.1%
Johnson	10,222.60	11,023.90	7.8%	
Campbell	98,050.75	94,760.25		3.4%
Converse	4,297.75	8,342.25	94.1%	
Park	2,542.88	2,034.50		20.0%
Crook	163.00	1,605.00	884.7%	
Natrona	—	154.00		
Washakie	—	200.00		
TOTAL	4,168,418.62	4,004,602.41		3.9%

It will be observed that coal was produced in one additional county, with eight additional mines contributing tonnage during the year. The number of mine employes was reduced 444, or 10.4 per cent, while the production during the year decreased 3.9 per cent and the average days worked, all mines, decreased 3.5 per cent.

The accident record for the state dropped back, the number of fatal accidents increasing from 6 to 9, or 50 per cent, the number of non-fatal acci-

dents increasing from 200 to 226, or 11.3 per cent, and the tons of coal produced per fatal and non-fatal accident decreased proportionately.

The secondary table, showing production by counties, indicates that Sweetwater County, the largest producing county in the state, and which produced 60.8 per cent of the total state's tonnage for the year, almost held its own. Substantial shrinkages occurred in Lincoln, Carbon, Sheridan, and Hot Springs Counties where the larger mines

are located. Increases were shown in Uinta, Teton, Johnson, Converse and Crook Counties, where additional small mines were opened up, the total tonnage of these counties, however, approximating less than nine-tenths of one per cent of the state production.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a statement of the tons of coal mined and the number of mine employes as shown by the state mine reports for the calendar years 1920 to 1933, inclusive, which contains very informative information.

Private and Public Power

WITH the so-called "power issue" moving into a larger public consciousness by reason of the Tennessee Valley experiment, plus President Roosevelt's expressed hope of extending that experiment the quinquennial report of the Bureau of Census on the electrical industries for 1932 suggests informative comparisons.

Municipal electric light plants, the report shows, get more for their power than privately owned plants, the average price received for each unit by the former standing at 3.1 cents, compared with 2.7 cents received a kilowatt-hour by the private electric companies.

Of the total number of plants, 1,627 were privately operated and 1,802 were municipally operated. These figures compare with 2,137 and 2,198 respectively in 1927, when the last previous report was made. The reductions are 23.9 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. Municipal plants declined through purchases by private companies, and private plants decreased through mergers traceable to holding company acquisitions.

Although the two groups were about equal in number, the private plants averaged 2,873 kilowatt-hours a year to each customer, against 1,683 by municipal plants. This difference is explainable by greater farm service, industrial, street and inter-urban railway and electrified steam-railway sales of the private companies. The municipal plants sold more electricity for street lighting and a larger annual average amount to domestic consumers.

Because of these differences of load, the average price received for each unit by private companies was 13 per cent below the average obtained by the municipalities.

Current for street lighting was sold well under the rate charged by private utilities, but the latter charged much less to farm users and railway consumers than did the publicly-owned plants.

For domestic service, which is the backbone of the utility business, private companies charged an average of 5.6 cents a unit in 1932, compared with 4.7 cents charged by municipal plants.

It is here that the question of taxation presses for recognition. Private plants bear a burden from which the municipals are exempt. This disparity was accentuated in 1933 by imposition of a three per cent tax on gross sales to domestic consumers which municipal plants do not pay; by adherence to the NRA conditions, not required of public systems, and by increasingly higher state and local taxes for private business of every nature.

—From NATION'S BUSINESS for February, 1934.

Insolence Rebuked

THE postal card which was sent out by the National Miners Union in Utah, and which contained an insolent demand addressed to Judge George Christensen of the District Court, Price, Utah, which was reproduced on Page 109, March issue, *Employes' Magazine*, apparently failed to disturb the Court, the daily press of March 8th reporting the conviction of Charles Guynn, who was sentenced by Judge Christensen to serve an indeterminate sentence of not more than two years, on the charge of participating in the riot which took place at Spring Canon, Utah, in August, 1933.

The action of Judge Christensen, following that of Judge F. A. Geiger of Milwaukee, commented upon elsewhere, should serve as a warning that the people and the courts are becoming tired of the activities of the few restless individuals who do not like our form of government. Emil Gardos, Charles Guynn and certain others, should look up the very low steamship rates covering passage to Russia, Germany, and other certain countries where Communism is countenanced, even encouraged. The United States can get along very well without their advice.

Production of Coal By N. R. A. Code Districts, Years 1932 and 1933, Compared

ON PAGE 110 of the March issue of *The Employes' Magazine*, we published the relative production of coal in the five N. R. A. code districts for 1932 and 1933, the District V figures, including the Rocky Mountain-Pacific states, taken from the State Mine Inspectors' reports, the total tonnage used to determine the production in the remaining four districts, taken from the U. S. Bureau of Mines preliminary figures.

On March 3, the U. S. Bureau of Mines published the estimated production of bituminous coal by code authority districts for 1932 and 1933, from which we abstract the following results:

District	Year 1932	Year 1933	Decrease	Increase	Per Cent
I	221,880,000	238,991,000		17,111,000	7.7
II	50,661,000	52,840,000		2,179,000	4.3
III	8,705,000	9,644,000		939,000	10.8
IV	8,948,000	8,170,000	778,000		8.7
V	19,414,000	18,295,000	1,119,000		5.8
TOTAL	309,608,000	327,940,000		18,332,000	5.9

It will be observed that District I, comprising the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, and Western Kentucky, showed an increase of 7.7 per cent. District II, comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, showed an increase of 4.3 per cent. District III, comprising the states of Alabama, Southern Tennessee, and Georgia, showed an increase of 10.8 per cent. District IV, comprising the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas, showed a decrease of 8.7 per cent, and District V, comprising the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, showed a decrease of 5.8 per cent. The net result of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was an increase of 18,332,000 tons, or 5.9 per cent.

Communist Stripped of His Citizenship

Judge in Milwaukee Holds American Must Give Entire Loyalty to Constitution.

THESE are a number of men and women living in the United States, who have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States in consideration of their receiving citizenship. A few of these people work constantly and diligently to decry the Constitution, urging that a Soviet or Communistic type of government be substituted for the one now in force in this country. Milwaukee, a well-governed city, has a few of this type of disloyal citizens, the Associated Press recently reciting what a Federal Judge thinks of and did to one of them:

"In the heart of an alien taking the oath of American citizenship there is no room for any loyalty but to the Constitution of the United States, Federal Judge F. A. Geiger ruled today in revoking the citizenship of Emil Gardos of Cleveland, Communist organizer, chemical engineer and editor.

"Gardos, a Hungarian, naturalized in New York in 1928 and once a candidate for Congress from a Milwaukee district, under the decision 'becomes an alien admittedly active in spreading communistic propaganda,' Herman R. Landon, chief immigration inspector said. He is subject to deportation, Landon said. If proceedings to expel him were undertaken, he added, they would be started in Cleveland.

"Gardos had perfected a careful defense against the effort to take away his citizenship. His attorneys, D. J. Benthall of Chicago and Samuel Berg of Milwaukee, said the case was of far-reaching importance to foreign-born citizens because it has a bearing on their social and political activities.

"In their arguments Gardos's attorneys conceded their client did not have a feeling of loyalty to all provisions of the Constitution and did not when he took the oath of citizenship. Apparently the court stressed the importance of his state of mind when he took the oath.

"There is only one loyalty in this country, and that is to the Constitution,' Judge Geiger said. When giving expression to such loyalty an alien may not make mental reservations, he ruled.

"An immigration officer quoted Gardos as having said, 'I have no loyalty higher than my loyalty to the working class.'

"On the stand Gardos tried to defend his attitude.

"There are revolutionary changes going on in this country now and going on peacefully,' he said. 'Communism could be brought about just as peacefully. I believe in force only when the bourgeois refuse to meet the demands of the majority.'"

The Life of Christ

WE PUBLISH this month "The Trial of Jesus," by Mrs. Myfanwy Thomas Goodnough, wife of Dr. J. H. Goodnough, and daughter of Mr. D. G. Thomas, all of Rock Springs. As Easter Sunday, the Christian festival commemorating the Resurrection of Christ, occurs this year on April 1, the story is a very timely one.

With the death of Sir Henry Dickens a few weeks ago, the manuscript of "The Life of Our Lord," written by Charles Dickens nearly one hundred years ago, was released for serial publication in the newspapers of America as well as abroad. Thousands will read the Dickens "Life," written for the great novelist's children, and when published in book form, millions of copies will be bought, read, and treasured, by the Christian world.

Recognition of Multiple Unions by the N. R. A.

"COAL AGE," in its March issue, contains two rather gripping editorials, which we quote in full. Neither business nor society can be maintained except on the basis of orderly procedure and the editor of "Coal Age," who stands in a detached position, has presented the labor relationship situation clearly and effectively.

"Short shrift was given the appeal of the Progressive Miners of America by the National Bituminous Coal Labor Board in affirming the decision of the Bituminous Coal Labor Board for Division II upholding the contract between the United Mine Workers and the Peabody Coal Company in Southern Illinois. That an agreement, made in good faith, between the operator and the older labor organization, existed was uncontroverted; the contention of the appellants that the validity of that contract was not involved in the question of which organization was entitled to speak for the employees was unsupportable. To have ruled otherwise would have been an open invitation to industrial warfare and contract repudiation disastrous to orderly labor relations and to the cause of organized labor."

"Interpretation of Section 7 (a) of NIRA has been a subject of controversy since the day the measure was introduced in Congress. Organized labor has accepted the section as a mandate for unionization; opposing employer interests have argued that the guaranties of the rights of minorities implied in the statute bar closed-shop contracts. NRA itself expunged 'open' and 'closed shop' from its vocabulary and inclined toward a viewpoint which embraced any number of groups bargaining collectively and individually with the same employer.

"Under this idealistic interpretation, theoretically at least, a mine owner might be compelled to bargain collectively but severally with separate groups representing company unions, the United Mine Workers, Progressives and the National Miners' Union and also with workers who insisted upon personal and individual negotiations. Unfortunately, the spirit of tolerance is too weak to make such multi-group bargaining practicable. Recall the anthracite button strikes and the rueful admission by NRA that the proposal that an Illinois mine operate under contracts with both unions in that State was not workable.

"The recent Presidential order on elections held under the supervision of the National Labor Board to determine who shall represent employees in collective bargaining under Section 7(a), however, is highly realistic. Not

only does the order provide selection by the vote of 'at least a majority' of the employees voting but it also makes the men so chosen the representatives of 'all the employees eligible to participate in such an election.' This may be harsh on irreconcilable minorities but it should promote industrial peace on common-sense foundations."

The Monster of Loch Ness

THE March issue of The Employees' Magazine contained a poem by Judge D. G. Thomas, the miners' poet laureate, on the Scottish sea serpent, copy of the poem previously sent to our friend, Major J. B. Mavor, of Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow, Major Mavor replying under date of February 27th in part as follows:

"The Monster of Loch Ness is either hibernating or as is suggested in the poem, the Highland Dew has all evaporated from' the Bens and Glens of Invernessshire. If I had time, and to foster affectionate memories of the Old Country, I would take a run up to Loch Ness and catch the 'beastie' and send it over to you preserved in the National Beverage. I feel sure your response would be that it is not the gift but the spirit in which it is given."

The sea serpent craze, like a great many other hallucinations, has proven more or less contagious, sailing masters reported having seen sea serpents in both the South Atlantic and Pacific seas within the past few weeks.

Tons of Coal Mined and Average Number of Mine Employes, State of Wyoming, 1920 to 1933, Inclusive

THE presentation set forth below suggests a startling situation, indicating as it does a loss of 58.2 per cent in tons of coal mined and 52.5 per cent in number of employes engaged in coal mining in the State of Wyoming between the calendar years 1920 and 1933.

It will be observed that during the year 1922, the last year in which the Wyoming mines suffered a strike, the manpower rose to the highest point in the history of the Wyoming coal industry, suggesting that as a result of the strike, a large number of men went into the mines temporarily, assisting in the production of nearly six million tons of coal in a relatively brief period, the manpower and tonnage returning to approximately normal in the calendar year 1923.

As shown in the detailed report furnished by the

office of the State Inspector of Coal Mines, the production of coal in Wyoming shrunk 3.9 per cent in 1933 as compared with 1932, the manpower likewise falling off 10.4 per cent.

Natural gas, fuel oil, and wood competition, plus the depression, supplemented by a very mild winter, worked havoc with the Wyoming coal industry in 1933.

TONS COAL MINED AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MINE EMPLOYEES

STATE OF WYOMING, 1920 to 1933, Incl.

Figures taken from annual reports, State Coal Mine Inspector.

Year	Tons Mined	Number Employes
1920	9,580,274	7,986
1921	7,276,497	8,037
1922	5,976,475	9,192
1923	7,587,676	7,511
1924	6,842,357	7,210
1925	6,557,577	6,364
1926	6,495,816	5,912
1927	6,738,562	5,639
1928	6,553,175	4,768
1929	6,699,779	5,081
1930	6,070,769	4,868
1931	5,000,366	4,675
1932	4,168,419	4,236
1933	4,004,602	3,792
Reduction from 1920....	5,575,672	4,194
Per cent	58.2	52.5

Casual Comment

By BERNARD IDDINGS BELL

THE two most telling blows at constitutional democratic government and in promotion of Fascism in America this year, have been delivered, one by the legislature of New York State and the other by the United States Senate. Both of these assemblies recently indicated quite clearly that legislative bodies are for the most part to be regarded as jobholding juntas rather than as stewards of the public welfare.

The New York legislature has refused to pass Mayor LaGuardia's economy bill, designed to permit the firing of a lot of political place-holders whose jobs are sinecures, and a cutting of the pay of others. The state Solons made all sorts of pious excuses at not allowing these necessary reforms; but finally they proposed to Mr. LaGuardia that they would pass his bill provided the thousands of "county jobs" were not disturbed. These "county jobs" are jobs connected with the counties which were incorporated into the greater city some years ago—divisions maintained almost wholly on paper and to provide fat jobs for political henchmen.

The mayor, wisely, let the newspapers have the whole story. Is it any wonder that membership in the law-making body at Albany is popularly regarded as more of a disgrace to a man than otherwise?

And the Senate passed a bill giving \$139,000,000 to veterans, money saved in the decent reform of veterans' relief by Mr. Roosevelt last spring. The President will, of course, veto it. Why did the Senate do this? Because there are elections next fall and the veterans' vote is organized. The noble Senators cannot afford to offend these vocal boys. Of course the Senate forgot the younger votes, those who came of age between 1919 and 1934, fifteen years,—a lot of people, who do not give a hoot about oiling up the war veterans. These younger votes are not yet organized; but they have their eyes open. They are getting restless. It is such as they who have overthrown the parliaments in half the world, and for the reason that those parliaments have seemed, apparently incurably, to be dominated by venal job-jobbers, intent almost wholly on re-elections, and morally unfit to govern anybody. Is it so in America too? The younger voters are asking.

There are people who insist that America will never go Fascist. We love our liberties too much, it is said. But we do not love our legislators. More and more, we are sick of them. Out of this recent sordid business, LaGuardia and Roosevelt take on new popular glory, protectors of the people against Solonic incompetence and worse. Cannot legislatures, national and state, understand that they, and the system of which they are a part, are on trial before the bar of public opinion, and that no constitution can protect them if they fail to satisfy that stern and impatient jury? The answer to that question seems to be, that they cannot understand that simple fact at all, at all. Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make foolish.—*The Witness.*

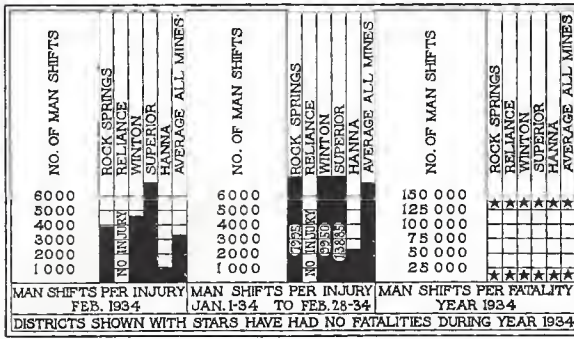
My Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,
 In field or forest, at the desk or loom.
 In roaring market place or tranquil room;
 Let me but find it in my heart to say,
 When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
 "This is my work, my blessing, not my doom;
 Of all who live, I am the only one by whom
 This work can best be done in the right way."
 Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
 To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
 Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring hours,
 And cheerfully turn, when the long shadows fall
 At eventide, to play and love and rest,
 Because I know for me my work is best.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

» » » **Make It Safe** « « «

February Accident Graph



AFTER getting off to an excellent start in January, along comes February with eight serious accidents to be chalked up. This is entirely too many, especially after it has been demonstrated that all mines *can go* one month without a lost-time injury.

Reliance is the only district which has operated the two months of this year without a lost-time injury. Keep up the good work, men.

Several of the accidents above mentioned could very easily have been much more serious; in fact they could have resulted in fatalities. When we take this fact into consideration, it is definite proof that everybody should get into the collar and stop these accidents before a fatality does occur.

There is a joint responsibility for accidents that necessitates joint action for their elimination. Both the employer and employe must be sold on the Safety idea. Both must be convinced on just one thing—that an injury is unprofitable to the Company, to the worker himself, to his family and friends and to society. There should be no doubt in the minds of any of our workers about the Company being sold on the Safety idea and the fact that it is anxious to avoid every accident and resulting injury. Large sums of money have been spent on Safety equipment and safe practices in the mines, yet there seems to be some doubt in the minds of a few of the workers that Safety does not pay. The problem that confronts us at this time, is just how to bring about a strong conviction to all of the employes that Safety pays dividends, so that each one will be honestly interested in his own Safety and that of those who work with him.

This can be done by education, which is a very slow process. Quicker results can be obtained by thoroughly acquainting everyone with our Safety rules and practices and then seeing that these rules

are carried out to the letter. This calls for discipline in some cases; it may seem severe, but in the end it gets results. Results are what we need if we are to have Safety.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY MINES

Place	FEBRUARY, 1934 Manshifts	Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 2	28	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 4	2,252	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	4,191	2	2,096
Rock Springs Outside	1,353	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1	2,171	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	789	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1	3,766	1	3,766
Winton Outside	874	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	1,912	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	1,639	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	2,151	1	2,151
Superior Outside	1,188	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2	431	1	431
Hanna No. 4	2,403	2	1,202
Hanna Outside	1,329	1	1,329

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1934

Rock Springs No. 2	128	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 4	4,549	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	8,511	2	4,256
Rock Springs Outside	2,801	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1	4,393	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	1,629	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1	8,060	1	8,060
Winton Outside	1,890	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	3,841	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	3,386	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	4,167	1	4,167
Superior Outside	2,437	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	24	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2	912	1	912
Hanna No. 4	5,375	2	2,688
Hanna Outside	2,891	1	2,891

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY DISTRICTS

Place	FEBRUARY, 1934 Manshifts	Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
Rock Springs	7,824	2	3,912
Reliance	2,960	0	No Injury
Winton	4,640	1	4,640

Superior	6,890	1	6,890
Hanna	4,163	4	1,041
<hr/>			
All Districts.....	26,477	8	3,310
All Districts, 1933..	21,622	5	4,324
<hr/>			
PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1934			
Rock Springs.....	15,989	2	7,995
Reliance	6,022	0	No Injury
Winton	9,950	1	9,950
Superior	13,855	1	13,855
Hanna	9,178	4	2,295
<hr/>			
All Districts.....	54,994	8	6,874
All Districts, 1933.	45,291	12	3,774

Safety Awards For 1934 and Rules Governing Their Distribution

Safety awards for 1934, will include:

To Underground Employees:

One five-passenger automobile.

Nine cash prizes:

- One prize of \$200.00
- Four prizes of \$100.00
- Four prizes of \$50.00

To Underground Section Foremen:

- One prize of \$150.00
- One prize of \$100.00

To Surface Employees:

- One prize of \$100.00
- Two prizes of \$50.00

To Surface Foremen:

- One prize of \$60.00
- One prize of \$40.00

1. The present method of dividing the mines into underground sections will be maintained with a Section Foreman in charge of Safety work in each Section.

2. The surface employes at Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna will be placed in five sections, with a Section Foreman in charge of each Section.

3. A careful record of all lost-time injuries will be maintained for each section, underground and surface. A lost-time injury is hereby defined as any injury received while in the service of the Company, which prevents the injured employe from reporting on the first working day following such injury.

4. To all underground employes working in a section in which no lost-time injury has occurred during the year, and who have not sustained a lost-time injury, a ticket will be given enabling the employe to participate in the award of the prize listed for underground employes.

5. To the employe holding the first ticket drawn

will be awarded the first prize, a five passenger automobile. With the award of the automobile, all outstanding tickets held by the remaining underground employes of the mine receiving the automobile, will be barred from further participation in the awards.

6. To the employes holding the next 9 tickets drawn (excluding those barred by Rule 5) will be awarded the nine cash prizes in the order and amounts shown above.

7. To each underground Section Foreman in charge of a section in which there has been no lost-time injuries during the year, a ticket will be given enabling the foreman to participate in the award of the two prizes listed for Underground Section Foremen. If more than one Foreman has been in charge of any of the participating sections during the year, the two cash prizes will be divided among the several Foremen on a time basis.

8. To surface employes who have not sustained a lost-time injury during the year, a ticket will be given enabling the employe to participate in the award of the prizes listed for surface employes.

9. To each surface Section Foreman in charge of a section in which there has been no lost-time injuries during the year, a ticket will be given enabling the Foreman to participate in the award of the two prizes listed for Surface Section Foremen.

10. There will be four separate drawings, one for underground employes, one for underground Section Foremen, one for surface employes and one for surface Section Foremen.

Barring the three fatalities, the Safety record for 1933 was better than in 1932. We must put forth even greater efforts if our Safety record is to continue improving. It can be done easily if each employe maintains an active interest in Safety and co-operates with his Foreman and Section Foreman in the elimination of carelessness.

First Aid

The time is drawing nigh, in fact, when this reaches the reader's eyes on April first, all First Aid teams, both Boy and Girl Scouts and men, should begin their practicing in First Aid procedure for the Annual First Aid Contest to be held at Rock Springs.

The requirements for Scout teams will be the same as they were for last year; namely, each district—Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior, and Hanna will be limited to one team each of Boy Scouts, Senior Girl Scouts and Junior Girl Scouts.

All Boy and Girl Scouts team members must have their registration receipts before entering the contest.

All Scout team members must be under 18 years of age.

Number Four Mine, Rock Springs; Number One Mine, Winton and "B" Mine, Superior, Given the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Awards on Account of Safety Records.

INFORMATION has been received by President McAuliffe's office that three Safety Awards have been made to The Union Pacific Coal Company Mines on account of the splendid Safety records they established for the year 1933. These awards are made annually to mines who have made outstanding records in Safety work. It will be exceedingly pleasing news to all employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company that these awards have been made.

Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, being the first The Union Pacific Coal Company mine to receive the award in 1931, has again received it. Last year, "C" Mine, Superior, received one of the certificates, but unfortunately, on account of an accident in one of their sections, "C" Mine lost out in 1933. The new winners this year were "B" Mine, Superior, and No. 1 Mine, Winton.

The records on which these awards were made are as follows:

No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs, worked from April 17, 1923, to December 31, 1933, a period of over

ten and one half years, with an average of 218 employees, working 3,697,896 man-hours, and producing 2,918,171 tons of coal, without a fatality.

No. 1 Mine, Winton, worked from May 25, 1932, to December 31, 1933, with an average number of 119 employees, working 257,968 man-hours and producing 279,682 tons of coal without a lost-time injury.

"B" Mine, Superior, worked for the period from January 8, 1932, to December 31, 1933, with an average of 133 employees, working 377,024 man-hours, with a total production during this period of 379,315 tons, without a lost-time injury.

These are all outstanding records, and we are sure that all of the members of The Union Pacific Coal Company family will join in congratulating these three mines for their splendid Safety records.

The presentation of the Safety awards will no doubt be made by a member of the United States Bureau of Mines Engineering staff at our Annual First Aid Field Day held at Rock Springs in June.

Courageous Work Rewarded

AT 8:45 A. M. on the morning of May 9, 1933,

a crew of men operating a shaking conveyor loader in the 10th South Back Entry of "C" Mine, Superior, suffered what might have turned out to have been a most serious accident, with the loss of several lives.

This crew consisted of Mr. Adam Flockhart, Unit Foreman; Mr. John Soltis, Loader Head Man; and Messrs. Johan Gornik, Anton Gornik, Sr., Rudolph Zarko, and Dominic Delparo, Face Men, all of these men at the face when the accident occurred, with the exception of Mr. Soltis, who was working at the loader head on the haulage way.

A room had been driven into the low side of a pillar and the timber drawn in order to induce a cave, which however did not occur with the exception that a few inches of cap rock fell. In driving this room, a pillar five or six feet thick had been left on the low side of the entry and the men employed were cleaning up the entry preparatory to driving into the low pillar with the view of extracting a fairly large stump, thereafter planning to pull back and extract the high side pillar, providing a substantial area for caving purposes.

Before commencing work, the crew examined the place, which was quiet, the top coal in the entry sounded, this coal about twenty inches thick, the entry from ten to twelve feet wide, and two additional props were placed preparatory to starting the day's work.

Suddenly, without warning, a bump occurred, the top coal falling for a distance of forty feet along the entry ahead of the shaker swivel, and about ten feet of the low side pillar rolled over into the entry, completely burying the Gornik brothers. Mr. Zarko was also caught in the fall, loose coal pinning his legs in such a way as to require help for extrication.

The situation was a most critical one, pieces of coal and roof falling from time to time, the place "working" constantly. Some delay in the work of rescue was occasioned by the fact that practically all of the hand tools used by the men had been caught under the fall.

The situation was not only extremely dangerous but disconcerting, but nevertheless, the men who were not caught in the fall, Messrs. Flockhart, Soltis, and Delparo, assisted by Mr. William Wilkes, Mine Foreman, and Mr. Thomas Whalen and Mr. Pio Zandran, Rope Riders, rushed to the work of rescue, the rescuers joined by Mr. Rudolph Zarko as soon as he was released from his position, the Gornik brothers carried out after one and one-half hours of hard, dangerous work. Mr. Johan Gornik eventually found to have suffered a broken rib, with numerous body bruises and abrasions, Mr. Anton Gornik, Sr., suffering three broken ribs, with bruises and abrasions, from all of which they promptly recovered.

On the occasion of the First Aid Field Day held



The rescue party which, at great personal risk, rescued Mr. Johan Gornik and Mr. Anton Gornik, Sr., from a fall of coal in "C" Mine, Superior, May 9, 1933.

Back row, left to right: William Wilkes, Thomas C. Whalen, Adam Flockhart, Dominic Delparo, and Rudolph Zarko. Front row: John Soltis and Pio Zandran.

at Rock Springs on June 9, 1933, seven gold watches were awarded the rescuers by The Union Pacific Coal Company, this award constituting one of the most impressive features of the First Aid contest program of 1933.

And now comes further recognition of the splendid work done by the seven men on May 9, 1933. The U. S. Bureau of Mines, of which Mr. Scott Turner is Director, watches closely through its District Engineers for evidence of safety and rescue work well done, and in a bulletin released on March 15, issued by the Department of Commerce, United States Bureau of Mines, we read under the title, "Heroes of Mineral Industry Given Recognition by Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association," the following:

"Silver medals were given to William Wilkes, Thomas Whalen, John Soltis, Rudolph Zarko, Adam Flockhart, Pio Zandran, and Dominic Delparo, all of Superior, Wyoming, for bravery displayed on May 9, 1933, in rescuing Johan Gornik and Anton Gornik, Sr., who had been completely buried under a fall of top coal in a mine of The Union Pacific Coal Company. It required one and one-half hours of unremitting work to remove the coal and extricate the imprisoned men. the rescue work being performed under a roof that threatened to collapse and bury the rescuers at any moment. Rudolph Zarko had been partially buried under the fall of roof before he was released and joined in the rescue work."

When the above citation and awards are added to the three Certificates of Honor, awarded to No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs; No. 1 Mine, Winton, and "B" Mine, Superior, we can properly say that 1933 was a big year for safety with our company.

True Sportsmanship

In the March issue of The Employees' Magazine, there was a photograph of the cash prize winners who were present to receive their prizes when the 1933 Safety Awards were made.

Among this group was Austin Johnson, Unit Foreman, Superior "C" Mine, who was awarded \$150.00, it being his section that won the Chevrolet automobile.

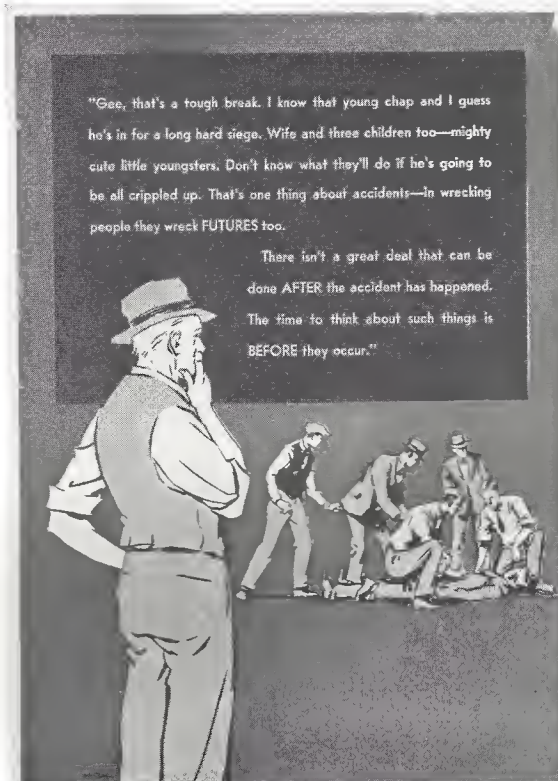
Mr. Johnson was well pleased with his prize, it being the second time that his section had won the coveted grand prize, an automobile, and he in turn winning prizes of \$100.00 and \$150.00 during the 1932-33 safety awards.

Mr. Johnson is of a generous nature, and it is the writer's understanding that, on the following work day, he presented to each of his five fellow unit foremen an envelope containing a \$20.00 bill, a \$5.00 bill to his Mine Foreman and cigars, cigarettes and candy to all miners of "C" Mine.

It is also understood that both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Frank Stortz, who is Night Foreman at "C" Mine, shared their prize money with their fellow workers in 1932.

This is certainly a fine spirit of true sportsmanship and both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stortz are to be commended for their generosity.

This esprit de corps no doubt contributes towards Superior's excellent safety record.



Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

THE month of February, from a Safety standpoint, was poor. Eight injuries in seven different sections of five different mines, one outside of mines, and four different districts, Reliance being the only district with a clear record. Keep up the good work, Reliance; you will find it pays. Take a look at the description of the various injuries, and give them a little thought. Perhaps we can prevent like

injuries in the future. They will at least demonstrate that a little more care on everyone's part will help solve the problem.

For the period, we are ahead of 1933, considerably, but the month of February was substantially worse than for the same month a year ago. So let us all get busy and keep 1934 out in front.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine and Section</i>	<i>Manshifts</i>	<i>Lost Time Injuries</i>	<i>Manshifts Per Injury</i>
1	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	2,256	0	No Injury
2	Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	2,044	0	No Injury
3	Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	2,005	0	No Injury
4	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	1,782	0	No Injury
5	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	1,745	0	No Injury
6	John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 1	1,689	0	No Injury
7	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	1,654	0	No Injury
8	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 2	1,644	0	No Injury
9	Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	1,584	0	No Injury
10	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	1,483	0	No Injury
11	J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	1,148	0	No Injury
12	Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	1,055	0	No Injury
13	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	1,050	0	No Injury
14	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	1,021	0	No Injury
15	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	965	0	No Injury
16	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	953	0	No Injury
17	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	886	0	No Injury
18	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	873	0	No Injury
19	Jed Orme	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	828	0	No Injury
20	Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	817	0	No Injury
21	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	768	0	No Injury
22	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	734	0	No Injury
23	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	674	0	No Injury
24	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	597	0	No Injury
25	Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	595	0	No Injury
26	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	585	0	No Injury
27	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 6	568	0	No Injury
28	Thomas Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	567	0	No Injury
29	Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	493	0	No Injury
30	Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 5	457	0	No Injury
31	Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	427	0	No Injury
32	John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	425	0	No Injury
33	Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	401	0	No Injury
34	Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 6	277	0	No Injury
35		Rock Springs 2,	128	0	No Injury
36	Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	2,297	1	2,297
37	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	2,127	1	2,127
38		Hanna 2, Section 1	912	1	912
39	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	1,427	2	714
40	Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	707	1	707
41	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	674	1	674
42		Superior D, (Sec. Disc.)	24	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS.....			43,346	7	6,192
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933.....			34,401	10	3,440

Section Foreman		OUTSIDE SECTIONS	Manshifts	Lost Time Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
		District			
1	Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	2,801	0	No Injury
2	Port Ward	Superior	2,437	0	No Injury
3	Richard Gibbs	Winton	1,890	0	No Injury
4	William Telck	Reliance	1,629	0	No Injury
5	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	2,891	1	2,891
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS			11,648	1	11,648

Kite Flying

A safe kite flyer observes the following rules:

1. He never flies his kite near electric wires of any kind. Kites with metal parts are particularly dangerous if they fall across or come in contact with electric wires.
2. He never uses wire or twine that has wire in it for a kite string. Wet string is also a conductor of electricity and is equally dangerous.
3. He never runs across streets or highways while flying his kite.
4. He never attempts to climb poles or trees to knock down entangled kites.

—Safety Instruction Card No. 40.

Production and Accident Statistics, The Union Pacific Coal Company, Compared With All Other Producers of Coal In Wyoming, Year 1933

We are submitting herewith statement of coal produced by The Union Pacific Coal Company, by all other producers, and by all companies in Wyoming for the calendar year 1933, together with the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents, separated as between The Union Pacific Coal Company and all other producers of coal.

It will be observed that while The Union Pacific Coal Company produced 52.37 per cent of the tonnage mined in the state during the year, we suffered 33.33 per cent of the fatal accidents and 17.26 per cent of the non-fatal accidents.

	The Union Pacific Coal Company	All Other Producers	All Mines
Production, tons	2,097,558	1,907,044	4,004,602
Per Cent	52.37	47.63	100.00
Number of fatal accidents	3	6	9
Per Cent	33.33	66.67	100.00
Tons per fatal accident	699,186	317,841	444,956
Number of non-fatal accidents	39	187	226
Per Cent	17.26	82.74	100.00
Tons per non-fatal accident.	53,783	10,198	17,719

Our non-fatal accident record for 1933 was most commendable, and if we could have eliminated all fatal accidents, the performance, when compared with the rest of the state, would have proved a rather marvelous one. As this article is written, we have made a splendid start for 1934 and we are satisfied that if every man connected with the Company will think safety and act safely, the performance for the year 1934 will prove a most extraordinary and gratifying one.

February Injuries

BEN ERZEN—*Machine Runner and Faceman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of left thigh and first four transverse processes. left lumbar region. Period of disability estimated four months.

Ben was working in an apparently well timbered room that was cross-barred to within 3 feet of the face, and two safety props that were set to within one foot of the face before the face was shot down. The crew had loaded out about half of the coal on the right hand side. Ben was shoveling onto the pan line from the right corner, when he was struck by a large piece of rock that fell out of a slip running diagonally across the right hand corner. which bridged itself on the pan line and the right rib. This, no doubt, would have been a fatal accident except for the bridging of the rock when it fell. Ben falling between the rib and the pan line.

Immediate measures must be taken to prevent a recurrence of this type of accident. It is the Mine Management's duty to properly instruct men on how to correctly timber a place and then to see that these regulations are carried out.

NESTOR JOHNSON—*Timberman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Laceration of nose and dislocation of left hip. Period of disability. estimated, four weeks.

The night shift scraper crew of which Nestor was a member, had been cleaning up the lower end of a scraper face and the runway, or scraper chute hole, preparatory to starting to timber, cut and drill the face. This last cleaning operation is done by throwing a couple of props in front of the scoop so that the loose coal is pushed into the conveyor pan line. The props usually fall into the pan line,

too. Nestor had stepped into the pan line to remove a prop when a large piece of rock fell upon him.

This, again, no doubt, would have been a fatal accident had not the rock bridged itself across the pan line and loose coal on either side. Fortunately, Nestor was knocked into the pan line.

This accident could have been avoided had the breaking entry been properly timbered. Mine Management must use the proper timbering methods and see that the men do not work under loose top, even if severe disciplinary measures are necessary to enforce these rules.

STEVE MYSKA—*Motorman, Winton No. 1 Mine.* Dislocation and fracture of left ankle. Period of disability, estimated, ten weeks.

A short length of rope is used on a locomotive to pull empty cars from the main track to the empty track at a parting. This operation had been completed by Steve, who stepped out of the cab to couple two trips of empty cars together. He failed to properly set the brake on the locomotive, which rolled or coasted down a very slight grade and he became entangled in the rope. This accident was avoid-

able. It is due entirely to the carelessness of Mr. Myska.

ROBERT ESKENBERRY—*Faceman, Superior "E" Mine.* Fracture of first three transverse processes, left lumbar region. Period of disability, estimated, four weeks.

The shaking conveyor crew of which he was a member had undercut about two-thirds across the face, shoveling the machine cuttings into the Duckbill. It became necessary to change the position of a jack pipe, and while Robert was digging a hitching in the roof for the jack pipe, a piece of face coal fell on him and knocked him against the Duckbill, which was in motion, this in turn probably causing his injury.

Face coal in Superior "E" Mine is particularly hazardous, due to direction the coal slips lie across the room. Other methods of working the rooms have been tried, but the present system has been the only one devised by which the roof could be supported. This particular accident calls attention to the fact that similar accidents may be avoided in the future by the crew pulling the Duckbill farther back from the face and machine, and stopping it, when

FEBRUARY INJURIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nature of Injuries</i>	<i>Cause of Accident</i>	<i>Period of Disability</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Sec.</i>
Ben Erzen	Fracture of left thigh and first 4 transverse processes left lumbar region.	Fall of rock.	Est. 4 mos.	Rock Springs	8	3
Nestor Johnson	Laceration of nose and dislocation of left thigh.	Fall of rock.	Est. 4 weeks	Rock Springs	8	4
Steve Myska	Dislocation and fracture of left ankle.	Became entangled with rope hitched to cars and locomotive.	Est. 10 weeks	Winton	1	4
F. R. Eskenberry	Fracture of 3 transverse processes left lumbar region.	Fall of face coal.	Est. 8 weeks	Superior	E	4
Marvin Case	Crushed and lacerated 4th left finger.	Fell off trip and car wheel ran over finger.	17 days	Hanna	4	4
Isaac Maki	Laceration of 3rd right finger.	Fingers caught between rail and locomotive brake.	13 days	Hanna	4	4
John Mattila	Burns of the back.	Hot water from bathhouse shower spray burned back.	17 days	Hanna	Outside	
John Trahalis	Laceration of right ear, forehead, brow, and wrenched right leg.	Fell to floor with ladder when ladder was struck with rock.	18 days	Hanna	2	1

they have to work very close to the face. It is also the duty of every man who works in "E" Mine to pay particular attention to this hazard and sound the face every time he has to stand along side of it.

MARVIN CASE—*Rope Runner, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Crushed and lacerated 4th left finger. Period of disability, 17 days.

Marvin was riding trip on "E" Plane dip when he became entangled in a brattice curtain, was pulled off the trip and a car wheel crushed his finger. Fortunately, he was not seriously injured, as this accident could easily have been much more serious and even fatal. From the number of accident reports filed on Marvin's record, it leads the Management to infer that he is a careless workman, so much so, in fact, that his occupation as an underground worker may have to be terminated in order to protect his well-being.

ISAAC MAKI—*Track Layer, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Laceration of third right finger. Period of disability, 13 days.

Isaac was moving several rails with a locomotive and car. One of the rails turned over on the car and caught his finger between the locomotive brake-wheel and rail. This is a very poor method of moving rails, and the Mine Management is to be censured for allowing a workman to move rails in this manner.

JOHN MATTILA—*Driller, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Burns of back. Period of disability, 17 days.

John was preparing to take a shower in the bath house, and while standing under a spray a full head of hot water was released, which burned his back. This accident was no fault of John's. It was due to faulty hot water heating equipment, and measures are being taken so that a like injury will not happen in the future.

JOHN TRAHALIS—*Miner, Hanna No. 2 Mine.* Laceration of right ear, forehead, brow and wrenched right leg. Period of disability 18 days.

John was standing on a ladder preparing to drill a hole, when a piece of rock fell, striking the ladder and causing both to fall to the floor. While the roof is very high at Hanna, means are provided whereby men may test the roof fairly well. Surely more care and attention would have prevented this accident.

Beautiful View of Teton Range from Menor's Ferry Church

In our December, 1930, issue appeared a story and two photographs concerning "The Chapel of the Transfiguration" at Menor's Ferry, about fifty miles north of Jackson, Wyoming.

A fine picture taken from the interior of the edifice, showing a portion of the altar, looking out of the west plate-glass window, with the majestic

Teton range of mountains in the distance, was made by our well-known local artist who also penned the verses accompanying. We are indebted to our good friend, Dave Thomas, for these contributions.



A LITTLE CHURCH ON THE SNAKE

Far away where the Snake river flows,
Where the tall pines and quaking asp grows,
A cozy spot, with fragrant flowers,
Of mossy glens and shady bowers.

A land where limpid waters foam,
Where countless nomad gypsies roam,
A land of meadows and crystal fountains,
Of rolling hills and lofty mountains.

Mountains so lofty, rugged and high,
Admired by all who pass them by,
You'll gaze in amazement, as you go to and fro,
To find the great Tetons all dotted with snow.

Then sometimes like phantoms reaching so high,
With their huge snowy heads scribing the sky,
Alas! to impress the great passing crowds,
Then hide from our vision in dark, stormy clouds.

The sturdy pines adorn thy base,
While crystal fountains each other chase,
Down the steep hillsides in wildest display,
Always somewhere to go, but no place to stay.

W. J. STROUD
(*Rocky Mountain Bill*)
Rock Springs, Wyoming

GOOD LOSER

She was very rich and he was very poor. She liked him but that was all, and he was well aware of the fact. One evening he grew somewhat tender and at last said: "You are very rich, aren't you, Helen?"

"Yes," replied the girl frankly. "I'm worth about two million dollars."

"Will you marry me, Helen?"

"Oh, no, Tom. I couldn't."

"I knew you wouldn't."

"Then why did you ask me?"

"Oh, I just wanted to see how a man would feel when he loses two million."

The Trial of Jesus

By MYFANWY THOMAS GOODNOUGH

DURING the days preceding Easter, all peoples of Christendom will turn their thoughts to the Trial and Crucifixion of our Saviour, with His resurrection and our redemption made possible, and it seems peculiarly fitting that we should review the events leading up to the Trial and the details of the Trial itself. In so doing one comes to the conclusion that the Son of Man was not fairly tried nor legally convicted, but lynched by the priests of the Temple, by crafty money changers and by sly and wily lawyers, who had converted the once Holy of Holies into a den of thieves.

Jesus with his gospel threatened the living of all those who depended upon the Temple. If God did not wish animal sacrifices and asked only for secret prayer, purity of heart and love for mankind, the priests might as well close the doors of their business (the Temple), and find for themselves other and more lucrative professions. Already many people were found intently listening to the new prophet, and registering a corresponding waning interest in the priests, whose malice and bitter hatred was aroused to fever heat, when Jesus drove with a whip the money changers from the Temple and disrupted forthwith the lucrative profits of Scribes, Pharisees and Priests, who determined at that time that the Saviour of Mankind must be put to an ignominious death, and they laid carefully their diabolical plans—betrayal, false witnesses, untrue accusations, and ultimately execution.

In order to get a correct picture, one must again revisualize the scene: Annas, who headed the conspiracy had grown wealthy from temple greed and graft, as had, too, five of his sons, his son-in-law the High Priest Caiaphas and a grandson, for the doves were their property, and the priests who did business in them made a good income every month out of turtle doves alone. The money changers, who should not have been allowed to stay in the Temple, paid the great Sadducee families of the priestly aristocracy a goodly tithe on the thousands of shekels brought in each year by the exchange of foreign into Hebrew money. Therefore, Annas, a tricky politician and greedy dove huckster, hated Jesus, but having no legal power to give a hearing, he sent Christ to his son-in-law, the High Priest Caiaphas, the religious ruler of the people, head of the Sanhedrin, the most ancient court then in existence, having been established by Moses.

What then was the Court of Gentiles, where the traffickers of Mammon tended their wares? Not a sanctuary, but a market place where herdsmen with oxen and flocks of sheep, bird sellers with sparrow cages, pigeon and turtle dove venders, mingled with money changers, from whose ears hung coins; whose dirty hands, like vultures' talons, fingered bowls, overflowing with copper and silver and whose beady eyes told only too clearly of their lust of gold and greed. There, too, were pilgrims,

offering rich sacrifices, and near them lepers, repulsive in their grim reality, offering birds for cures, while gossip emanated from human throats and intermingled with the noises of bellowing oxen, bleating lambs and the clinking of drachmas and shekels.

Christ was familiar with the scene, which filled Him with scorn and repugnance, and He determined to destroy the market place. A length of rope was used in His hands to open a passage way through the astonished people, and as He raised and then lowered the whip, His voice vibrant with anger, He said: "My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." With each stroke of the whip, the benches of the money changers crashed, pigeons were overturned, sparrow sellers took their cages and disappeared, oxen and sheep were hurried hastily away. All was confusion and disorder as cries arose, some protesting, some approving. Then quiet and ultimate order, but in that one action our Lord had signed His death warrant, for the Scribes, the Doctors of the Law; the Pharisees, the Puritans of the Law; both full of evil intent, their smiling faces belying their snarling contempt, their robes proudly wrapped around hypercritical bodies, their eyes malevolent in their grim vindictiveness, met with Jesus the following morning at the Temple doors to trap Him through questions, and to seal His death, which they had already decreed was necessary in their sin blackened hearts. But Jesus, with calm complacency waited for them and said, "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites."

Judas, for thirty pieces of silver, equivalent in modern coinage to about twenty dollars, sold the Saviour of Mankind. Jesus was not only betrayed, but sold—sold for a price—bought with coins. He was the object of a bargain, struck and paid. Judas, the purse holder, the cashier, did not present himself as an accuser, nor as a robber, but as a merchant doing business in blood. If Jesus had not been sold something would have been lacking in the perfect ignominy of His expiation; if He had been sold for more money, the ignominy would have been only slightly lessened, but it was destined that He should be bought for a small sum.

Why did Judas hate Jesus? No one knows, but Jesus had reproved him for his stinginess and hypocrisy at the dinner in Simon's house and the nard of the weeping woman. The rancor of the rebuff was further increased by envy, which always flourishes in vulgar minds, and as soon as he could revenge himself without danger, he went to the palace of Caiaphas. That he really thought his denunciation would bring Our Lord to His death is hardly conceivable, but he rather supposed the Sanhedrin would content themselves with flogging Him and forbidding Him to speak further to the people.

Up to the evening of the last day, Jesus treated Judas exactly like the other disciples. To him, as to all the others, He gave His body, symbolized by bread; His soul, symbolized by wine. He washed and wiped the feet of Judas, with hands, which, through betrayal, were to be nailed to the cruel cross and when in the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus, sorrowful before God, His face still wet with bloody sweat, saw the darkened, swarthy face of the betrayer, lightened momentarily by the swaying lanterns swinging under the olive trees and felt the hot lips of betrayal on His brow, Jesus said, "Friend—wherefore art thou come?"

One is reminded of the exquisitely poignant poem of Sidney Lanier:

Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent,
Into the woods my Master came,
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind to Him;
The little gray leaves were kind to Him;
The thorn tree had a mind to Him
When into the woods He came.

Out of the woods my Master went
And He was well content,
Out of the woods my Master came
Content with death and shame.
When Death and Shame would woo Him last,
From under the tree they drew Him last,
'Twas on a tree they slew Him—last,
When out of the woods He came.

The arrest of Jesus had been made about midnight, and the ancient court, consisting of seventy-one priests, jealous of the clientele of the Temple, which gave them their power and stipends; of the Scribes, responsible for preserving the purity of the law and tradition, and the Elders, who represented the interests of the moderate moneyed middle class, all grown rich through temple graft, had been summoned to try Him. Already they had condemned Him in hearts, dehumanized by avaricious malice and hate. They had bribed Judas to betray and they had brought in two false witnesses to swear against Him.

There were two principal charges against Jesus: One was, Blasphemy; that He claimed He was the Messiah, Son of God. The other was that He had threatened to destroy the Temple and build another, without hands, in three days. As the Temple was the Holy of Holies, the dwelling place of God on earth, a threat to destroy it was sacrilegious in the eyes of the accusers.

The first trial of Jesus before the Sanhedrin was a mockery of justice, filled with legal errors. In the first place, the Sanhedrin had no jurisdiction in capital cases, as the Roman government had taken that power from them forty years before, and the law also forbade that any trial should be conducted by the Sanhedrin in secret or at night; that the presiding priest should spend the day preceding the trial in fasting and prayer and that a

prisoner should not be questioned until he had been accused by responsible witnesses and his asserted crime publicly proclaimed. All of these laws were broken in the trial of Jesus. It was an error, also, for Caiaphas to act as judge, after publicly expressing an opinion that Jesus was guilty in an effort to get Him to say something, upon which to convict Himself. The laws of the Jews expressly forbade the conviction of a prisoner on his own or false testimony.

The trial of Jesus, as Caiaphas conducted it, bore a resemblance to what is called in modern police procedure, "giving the third degree." Caiaphas began by asking Him the names of the disciples, hoping to have them also arrested, but Jesus would not answer this question.

It has been generally believed that Jesus did not defend Himself, and this is not a fact, for Jesus did defend Himself, at three of His four trials, and did it so ably, that had his judges been fair men, He would have been acquitted at each of them, because He showed He was well versed in both Jewish and Roman law.

When Caiaphas asked Him about His teachings, Jesus answered, "I spake openly to the world; I even taught in the synagogue and in the Temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing. Why askest thou me? Ask them which heard me, what I have said unto them: behold they know what I said."

"Answerest thou the High Priest so?" snarled one of the officers, as he struck Jesus in the face. This was the first of many blows, buffetings and insults rained upon the Master, throughout the trials that followed, any of them sufficient to have justified the setting aside of a verdict of conviction, because such violence to a prisoner in the presence of the court was forbidden and was likely to create prejudice against him.

After some other questions Caiaphas asked, "Art Thou the Christ, the Son of God? Tell us."

"I am," replied Jesus and instantly the whole assembly of the Sanhedrin leaped to its feet, and stretched out clutching hands toward Him in frantic eagerness to make confusion doubly sure, while they shrieked the question, "Art Thou the Son of God?"

Jesus knew His answer would condemn Him and send Him to His death, but He did not hesitate, and Caiaphas carried away with hatred and malice shouted, "He has said it. He has said it. He has spoken blasphemy. What further need have we of witnesses? Ye have heard the blasphemy." Clutching at the Saviour's garments of white linen, the High Priest Caiaphas, in his mad eagerness to slaughter the Innocent, ripped them down, screaming raucously at the same time, "He has spoken blasphemy."

"He is worthy of death," was the echoing answer of the Sanhedrin, but the court had no authority to carry out its own sentence of death, so it rushed Jesus before Pilate, the Roman Governor, a reflec-

tion of the cruel Emperor Tiberius, the supreme ruler of the land.

The accusers of Jesus took the position before Pilate that the offense of Jesus was against their own laws, and, as the Sanhedrin was their own supreme court, it had jurisdiction to try Jesus and condemn Him to death; that the judgment of the Sanhedrin was final and all Pilate could do was to affirm it or set it aside. Here Jesus again defended Himself with great ability, showing that He was familiar with Roman laws. The debate between Him and Pilate was one between two of the highest exponents of opposing ideals, Jesus contending that He had committed no offense against any law and that He was entitled to a fair and impartial trial.

Pilate knew the jurisdiction of the court covered violations of the Roman laws. He would not listen to the charge that Jesus was guilty of blasphemy, because that was against Jewish law only. The clever and wily lawyers of Jerusalem seeing that Pilate would not entertain a charge of blasphemy, changed their tactics and filed against Jesus three specific charges, of violation of Roman law:

First, that He had stirred up sedition, a threat against the sovereignty of Rome, a treasonable crime, punishable by death. Pilate wasted no time in dismissing this charge, since it was evidently untrue, as the crowd in front of the palace was clamoring for the death sentence of Christ, which they would not have done had He seduced them away from loyalty to Rome.

The second charge was that Jesus had committed a capital crime against Rome in that He had urged the Jewish people not to pay federal taxes to Rome. Pilate also quickly dismissed this charge, because he knew that when the Jewish priests had tried to trick Jesus, He had answered with fine subtlety to be shown a coin superscribed with the head of Caesar and had said, "Render unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The third charge was that Jesus claimed He was King of the Jews, an act of treason to Caesar, because the Jews had only one king, Tiberius of Rome. Pilate was vitally interested in this charge and asked Jesus: "Art Thou the King of the Jews?"

Jesus answered him with another question: "Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it thee of me?" a challenge to Pilate, meaning, "Are you going to listen to hearsay testimony? Are you obeying your sense of duty or yielding to slanders you know to be false?"

"But," said Pilate, "Your own people are here accusing you. Are you going to make any defense?" And Jesus did defend Himself. "My kingdom is not of this world." "Thou art then a king?" persisted Pilate. It was not a question but an affirmation, for Pilate had been impressed by the majestic bearing of Jesus.

"Thou sayest it, I am a king," said Jesus. "To this end have I been born, and to this end am I come into the world, that I bear witness unto the

truth. Everyone that is of the truth, hearest my voice."

Pilate said to Him, "What is the truth?" He meant, "If you know what truth is, you know more than the philosophers of the ages."

Jesus had convinced Pilate that He made no claim to temporal power and just about that same time, Pilate's wife sent him word, "Have thou nothing to do with that righteous man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream, because of Him."

This brought Pilate to a decision. He went to the door and said to the mob, "I find no fault in Him."

It was an acquittal and Jesus should have been discharged then. But the conspirators renewed their clamor: "He stirreth up the people beginning from Galilee."

Instantly Pilate saw a way out of the perplexing problem. Herod was the ruler of the subordinate province of Galilee. Pilate hated Herod and was glad of a chance to shift this troublesome case to his shoulders, so he ordered, "Take Him, then to Herod," and away went the mob with its prisoner to the court of Herod.

There began the third trial of Jesus, before Herod, that bestial swine, who had exiled his own brother, had stolen the wife of another brother, and it was while living with this woman, that he had ordered the murder of John the Baptist. Herod was the only man of whom Jesus had spoken contemptuously, when He referred to him as 'that fox.' He was a corrupt politician, one of the most adroit in the whole Roman world, and he was glad to have Jesus before him, to have sport with Him, and to have some miracles performed in his presence, for his vulgar amusement, but Jesus said not a word.

The reason for His silence in this trial is probably because Jesus held Herod in profound contempt and felt he was not worth answering. Herod hated Jesus and would have been pleased to have Him killed, but he feared trouble, so after having our Lord mistreated and abused, he sent Him back to Pilate.

"You go back and demand of Pilate that he set aside his judgment of acquittal," said Herod. "If Pilate refuses to do it, tell him you will appeal to Caesar at Rome and charge Pilate with being judicially an accessory to the high treason of Jesus."

So back went the mob to Pilate and made their demand and threat, "If you let this man go, you are not a friend of Caesar's."

Pilate squirmed at that. He wanted to free Jesus and he said to the mob, "I will scourge Him and let Him go," thinking that the punishment might satisfy them in their lust for blood. He delivered Jesus to the soldiers and they bound Him to a pillar, bared His body to the waist and with thongs of twisted bull's hide, into which flints were interwoven, they lashed Him. Then they put a crown of thorn on His head and Pilate led Him out and

showed His back, streaming with blood to the frenzied mob. "Behold the Man," he explained, thinking the sight might pacify them, but the mob clamored all the more: "Crucify Him, Crucify Him. If you let Him go you are not Caesar's friend."

Then Pilate, evidently convinced that the Son of Man was divine, took water, and washed his hands before the mob and said, "I am innocent of the blood of this righteous man. See ye."

It was a cowardly way of trying to shift the responsibility and the mob so understood it, for it shouted back, "His blood be upon us and upon our children."

At last Pilate gave in; found Jesus guilty of treason and sentenced Him to a cruel death on the Cross of Calvary.

The Cross Eyed Child

(This article was prepared by Dr. E. L. Whitney, surgeon-in-charge of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich., and discusses treatment and importance of correction as well as some of the common causes of deviation.)

THE early recognition of a deviation in the position of one or both eyes is very important. As a rule this condition is first noticed sometime between the ages of six months and three years. It is often difficult in the very young infant, especially one under six months, to determine what really is a cross-eye, because the character of the eye slit is often deceiving—especially to the anxious mother.

Only the types of cross-eye most commonly encountered will be mentioned here; the more difficult forms of the blemish, as well as the medical terminology used to describe it, are purposely avoided to escape confusion. Turning of the eyes inward is the type most frequently noted. Rarely do both eyes converge at once. Usually the weaker eye does the crossing, which may be continuous or intermittent; of course, in the beginning it is usually intermittent. The better eye becomes the fixing eye, or the one that does most of the seeing. Occasionally a condition is found in which the eyes alternate, working in shifts as it were.

Another type, which is seen less frequently, has the eyes turning outward, though they behave similarly to those of the first type in that one eye practically always predominates in its deviation. This form of the trouble is much more difficult to control medically than the other. Both types are very definitely influenced by a highly sensitive nervous system and by fatigue; the mother will often notice an increase in cross-eye when these factors are present.

The causes of deviation may be several. It is a very common observation that heredity is a factor. The condition may not be evident in either the father or the mother but may be found farther back in the family tree; and not infrequently the same eye is involved in each instance. Accidents at birth may give rise to paralysis of a nerve that supplies one or more muscles which rotate the eye—most fre-

quently the lateral muscle which turns the eye outward. Again this same muscle may in itself not develop properly, remaining as a fibrous band and consequently providing poor movement for the eye in a particular direction. Lack of proper visual acuteness is another and the most frequent cause of cross-eye. This is due to two contingencies: either the nerve of sight with its visual coat does not develop properly or the media of the eye through which the light must pass to the visual coat is distorted, with what is termed a refractive error resulting. Cataract whether congenital or acquired, bad scars, injuries to the eyeball, may all be grouped with the last type. In fact, any of the defects which do not permit rays of light from an object to fall clearly and directly upon the visual coat, or retina as it is called, may invite a crossing of an eye.

The treatment of cross-eye has two objects in view. Naturally the first is to restore the eye to useful function. For it must be borne in mind that an eye which ceases to work with its fellow will not only fail to develop better vision but will even impair what is already there; it will also eventually lose its ability to co-ordinate with the other eye, which is a very difficult thing to recover. The time element in treatment is here all important; the sooner the aberration is corrected, the more successful and permanent the relief will be. The second object in eye correction is esthetic: parents do not like their child to be cross-eyed, though the child himself may not as yet have become conscious of his appearance. If time is wasted, the condition may become too deeply rooted for the best results to be accomplished. Early consultation with your doctor is therefore very important.

The course to be followed in the treatment of the affection is first to find out whether there is any serious disease of the eye itself, and then if not, to proceed to the determination of the kind of refractive error (that is, whether vision is near-sighted or far-sighted) and to the fitting with proper glasses. Glasses can be worn as early as the thirteenth month. If the condition demands treatment before that time, padding of the good eye for certain periods each day or the use of dilating drops may be tried. Should all the above measures fail, surgery must be resorted to. This type of surgery is confined to shortening or lengthening the proper muscles; it does not hazard the loss of the eye as is sometimes thought. Your child will thank you when he grows up for whatever of these efforts may have been expended on him in childhood.

SOMETHING LIKE IT

Employer: "Mose, can you explain wireless telegraphy to me?"

Mose: "Yassuh, it's like dis. Ef you had a long, long houn' dawg, an' he stretched from Cincinatty to Chicago, and you stepped on his tail in Cincinatty he would howl in Chicago. Only in wiahless you does de same thing without de dawg."

Engineering Department

The Glacial Period

(Not a Geological Era)

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

*ARTICLE NO. 4 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

THE Glacial Period or Pleistocene Ice Age, in geology, is the name given to a geological period, probably within the duration of man's occupancy of Europe, characterized, according to the new universal interpretation, by cold conditions approaching arctic severity, the evidence of which is contained in superficial deposits extending over 8,000,000 square miles of Europe and North America, and great areas of Asia, and the southern Hemisphere.

The attention of geologists of the 18th and early 19th centuries was directed to the existence of a series of deposits—clays, gravels, brickearths, sands and the like—that seemed to be an exception to the general orderly arrangement of the geological strata, associated as they were with strangely scored blocks of stone foreign to the districts in which they were found, and with scorings and "dressings" of rock surfaces, which seemed to indicate the operation of agencies different from those to which ordinary geological phenomena was attributed. It thus came about that the ideas involved in the Mosaic Cosmogony and the Noachian deluge were readily seized upon and an explanation seemingly adequate was found ready to hand. The deposits were styled Deluvium, a term long since abandoned by British and American geologists, but still used by some writers on the Continent.

The earliest notes of dissent were sounded by Schimper, Venetz and Charpentier, who recognized in the action of Alpine glaciers forces productive of effects generally comparable with those attributed to a universal deluge, allowance being made for differences of physiographic conditions. Though many workers on the continent adopted and developed this hypothesis, circumstances conspired to delay its acceptance in Britain, the chief perhaps, being that British geologists were less familiar with the action of glaciers. Another reason is to be found in the fact that, as the general direction of transport seemed to be from north to south and many unfamiliar types of crystalline rocks had apparently been transported by a hill-and-valley ignoring agency, a great "wave of translation" seemed to be the only agency adequate to explain the facts. This view found its last advocate in the late Sir Henry Howorth. This hypothesis was followed by one admitting the agency of ice but

with the corollary, to which the facts seemed to point, of a great ice-sheet extending in all direction from the North Pole. This in turn was modified when it was discovered that in certain parts of Britain marine shells were contained in the deposits. This fact was brought to the knowledge of geologists in 1831 by Joshua Trimmer who found shell fragments, not only on the low ground in many places, but also at altitudes up to 1,350 feet above the sea at Moel Tryfaen near Snowden. Smith of Jordanhill about the same time recognized that shells found in boulder clay of Scotland included species whose present habitat is in the Arctic Seas.

Speculation now took the form of a marine submergence sufficient to cover all the country up to 1,400-1,500 ft. with a sea cumbered with icebergs and floe-ice, and from the melting of these their burden of rock-materials, the boulder clays, etc., were produced. In 1838 Buckland, who had only a few years before published his *Reliquiae Diluvianae* (1823), while on a tour in Switzerland made the acquaintance of Louis Agassiz who, though at first sceptical, had been converted to the views of Charpentier and Venetz that the boulders found across the plain of Switzerland and on the flanks of the Jura had been transported by glacial ice, of which the existing glaciers of the Alps were the dwindled representatives. Buckland was at first no less sceptical, but with characteristic open-mindedness he fully accepted Agassiz's conclusions and induced the great Swiss to visit Britain. The product of a joint tour was to confirm Buckland in the belief that the diluvial phenomena were attributed to the action of land-ice. All the phenomena of glacier-action were recognized—terminal and lateral moraines, ice-worn surfaces (one of which in the Blackford hills had been preserved and its significance recorded on a tablet). Agassiz described the famous parallel roads of Glen Roy as the strand-lines of a temporary glacier-dammed lake of the type of the Marjelen See, though its full story was not deciphered until Jamieson's demonstration in 1863.

Geologic Evidence:

The geological evidences of ice-action in low latitudes cover, in fact, substantially all the phenomena observed in or about modern glaciers and ice-sheets. Of the direct effects of ice upon the subjacent rocks, the most conspicuous must always be the production by the action of the stone-laden basal layers of scratched and abraded rock-surfaces, striated surfaces and Roches moutonnees. The form and direction of the striae are often valuable indications of the direction of the last movement of

*Encyclopaedia Britannica.

the ice, though, as has been remarked "the last stroke of the joiner's plane removes the evidence of all the previous movements." *Roches moutonnees*, the smoothed and rounded hammocks of rock compared by de Saussure to the curls on a wig, have commonly acquired a curved outline which is highly characteristic especially taken in conjunction with the hard and unweathered condition in which they occur. Their surfaces are usually well striated and, when freshly exposed, are polished. In many instances they exhibit a tendency to streamline forms, though this may be modified by "plucking" or the rending away of blocks from the downstream side by the dragging of the ice. "Plucking" may also operate by snatching out crescentic or semicircular flakes from the surfaces both of striated floors and of *Roches moutonnees*.

Rocky hills or abrupt declivities in the path of a glacier may be *moutonnees*, and the effect of "plucking" on the downhill side will cause a retreat of the face upstream at the same time that the blocks detached will contribute to the burden of stones carried by the base of the glacier. Where a boss of rock of exceptional hardness stands in the path of an ice-stream the lower layers of the ice cleave round it and it is usual to find a gully eroded across the rear. The lowland valley of Scotland is replete with examples, such as the Castle Rock at Edinburgh, and North Berwick Law. In the former case the long slope of the High Street has been found to consist of a protected mass of soft coal measure rock forming a characteristic illustration of "crag and tail" but the "tail" in many instances is formed by accumulation of sand, gravel or the like in the "Slack-water" in the rear of the crag.

The erosion-effects of ice-streams exhibit themselves in other forms and a great controversy without at present a decisive issue has arisen as to the limit of the scale of magnitude of these effects. Whether, for example, it being admitted that grooves and shallow hollows can be produced, the production of lake-basins and the characteristics of valley contours on a large scale can be ascribed to glacial erosion. Ramsey, James Geikie, Alfred Russel Wallace, Penck, Prof. W. M. Davis and others have held the opinion that they can. Prof. Collet in 1922 remarked, "of all the Swiss geographers and geologists, Heim is the only one who will not admit that the great lakes at the foot of the Alps were formed by the action of glaciers." On the other side can be quoted also Bonney, Garwood and Gregory.

Article No. 5, Sketch Covering "the Tertiary Geologic Age."

LOCAL COLOR

Rea—"Liza, wha fo' you' buy dat odder box of shoe blackin'?"

Liza—"Go on, dat ain't shoe blackin'; dat's my massage cream."

Foreign Matter in Railway Fuel Coal

FOR several months, the complaints relative to foreign matter in railway fuel coal, including tramp iron, wooden cap pieces, wooden sprags, and rock, have been growing in number until the number of same has reached annoying proportions.

Insofar as The Union Pacific Coal Company mines in the Rock Springs District are concerned, an attempt to correct this situation was made by installing magnetic separators at the loading end of the screens, and an extraordinary and unjustified volume of metal has been recovered through the medium of these separators. However, it is impossible for a magnetic separator to extract tramp iron from coal where the iron rides over on top of a heavy stream of fine coal or on a lump of coal. Neither will the separator take out wooden sprags, cap pieces, pieces of rock, and other similar material. A sample of the material salvaged is shown in the cut on the following page, the items recovered including splice bars, MacHatson fasteners, plain bolt trough fasteners, coupling pins, metallic sprags, a piece of chain, numerous mine spikes, mine track rail, machine bits, a clevis, and other odd pieces of metal. Notice also that the cut shows wooden sprags, a piece of timber, a miner's shovel, and a number of pieces of very hard rock.

Recently General Office Bulletin No. 34, covering this situation, was issued, which reads as follows:

"FOREIGN MATERIAL IN RAILROAD FUEL

"Many complaints are being made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company on account of foreign material being loaded in the Railroad fuel. This material, consisting of rock, wood, and scrap iron, is getting into the locomotive stokers and causing delays to important trains handling both passengers and freight, resulting in inconvenience and expense to the Railroad Company, who purchase all of our coal. The stokers of railroad locomotives are very delicate pieces of machinery, and foreign material such as is being loaded with our Railroad fuel, will not pass through the stokers and reach the fire box.

"A check-up of the situation indicates gross carelessness at all of our mines in policing this. Apparently little care is given to insure this foreign material being removed from the coal. The feeling evidently is that the magnetic separators will take care of all such foreign material. Magnetic separators will not take care of wooden sprags, prop ends or cap pieces, or any such similar material. Neither will it handle rock, much of this material finding its way into the Railroad fuel, resulting in damage to the stokers and delays to the Railroad trains.

"A check for five working days at one of our mines indicates that during that time the magnetic separator handled ninety-five pieces of iron, consisting of machine bits, pan bolts, fish plates, and many other classes of material. This is absolutely indefensible, and shows a positive lack of proper supervision and ordinary care.

"This matter of eliminating scrap material from the coal **MUST BE HANDLED PROMPTLY AND PERSISTENTLY.**

"In order to stop these complaints, the following rules should be observed:

"1. No pit car should be loaded until it has been closely inspected by whoever is in charge of the loading, to determine if any foreign material is in the car.

"2. No material of any kind should be put on top of a loaded pit car.

"3. Material and supplies going into and out of the mines should be placed in an empty pit car or cars provided for that purpose. The car or cars should be properly marked, indicating that they contain material. These material cars should go in and out of the mine at certain times of the day.

"4. The material should be properly tagged for distribution, and whoever receives it should be charged with the duty of seeing that it is properly distributed and reaches the working places for which it is intended.

"5. All entries and slopes should be thoroughly inspected, and all material, whether

scrap or usable, should be gathered up. Suitable containers should be provided for this material, all scrap being put into one class of container and all usable material in another. The scrap should be sent to the outside, and all usable material should be redistributed to working places requiring it.

"6. In pillar work a careful examination should be made along the ribs for any foreign material, whether wood or metal, and the same should be gathered up prior to starting the work of extracting the pillars. A good deal of the foreign material is found to have been thrown along the pillars, later being loaded into pit cars, either by hand or by loading machines.

"7. One of the most prolific sources of this foreign material is in the cleaning up of slopes and entries. When work of this kind is being done, it should be done under the supervision of a Foreman, and as the work of cleaning proceeds, the places so cleaned should be thoroughly examined ahead of the cleaning crew, and all foreign material gathered up and placed in proper containers.

"8. Much of our foreign material in the nature of pan bolts, etc., finds its way into the coal on account of being left in the conveyor pans of shaking conveyors, or along the sides of the pan line, where it is later shoveled into the pans. The custom of putting material of any kind, other than coal, in the pan lines, should be absolutely prohibited.

"9. Similarly, no pan line repairs should



Samples of scrap material taken from railroad fuel coal.

be left along the pan line itself, but should be put in proper containers.

"10. Tipples should be properly cleaned, seeing that no foreign material of any kind is allowed to lie around, as, with the vibration of the tipples, iron, wood and rock taken from the pit cars often finds its way into the railroad cars.

"11. Proper lighting facilities should be installed at all of our tipples, so that those who are cleaning coal on the tipples and screens will have sufficient light to detect foreign material and prevent it from passing into the railroad cars over the screens or picking tables. This is particularly true of night shifts.

"All employes should be definitely and frequently advised of the necessity of keeping coal absolutely clean, the proper place to do this being on the inside of the mine. The magnetic separators should be looked upon only as the secondary line of defense, removing any casual pieces of iron that may get into the coal, particularly very small pieces. It will be incumbent upon all supervisory forces to instruct the men under their charge of the importance and necessity of keeping all foreign material out of the coal.

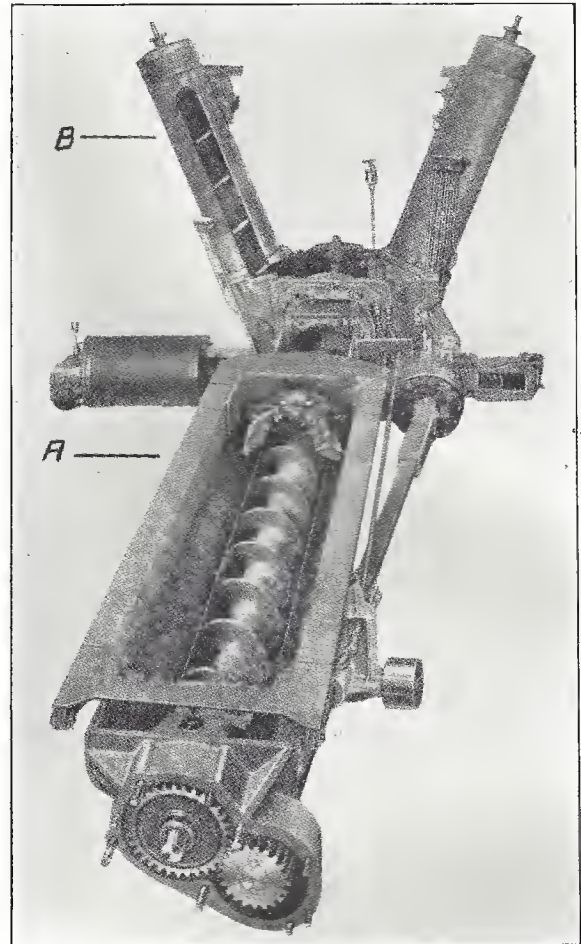
"THE FOREIGN MATERIAL MUST BE STOPPED FROM GETTING INTO THE RAILROAD FUEL. THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE BY THE HEARTY CO-OPERATION OF ALL CONCERNED."

We are also publishing a cut showing one of the types of stokers used by the Union Pacific System, an examination of which will afford an opportunity to see just what happens when foreign matter of the character outlined is loaded out with engine coal.

It will be understood that that portion of the apparatus including the long helical screw is located in the coal tender, the coal feeding into the screw chamber which, rotating slowly through the medium of a steam-driven engine, conveys the coal forward and past the crusher jaws located at the forward end of the screw. It is at this point, marked "A", that numerous obstructions occur, foreign matter drawn in by the screw until it jams between the screw and the crusher jaws, either stalling the engine and stopping the operation of the crusher, or otherwise breaking some portion of the apparatus.

If the piece of foreign matter is not so large as to prevent its passing by the crusher jaws, then it very frequently becomes lodged in either the right or left distributor shafts, in each of which a similar helical screw operates, this point of obstruction on the left side of the stoker, designated by the letter "B."

When a locomotive pulling an important passenger, fruit or live stock train, suffers a stoker disability, there is but one thing to do; that is, stop the train wherever the obstruction occurs, digging into the stoker through the bed of coal, attempting



Cut of stoker showing feeding screw and crusher, A, and distributor shafts, B, where obstructions frequently occur.

to remove the obstruction if it is lodged at the point marked "A." If the obstruction is in either the right or left elevator shaft, then the cover of this shaft must be removed at the point marked "B," and an attempt made to remove the foreign obstruction.

At times, locomotives are fired by hand into a terminal, where it is necessary to secure a relief locomotive while shop forces cut the tramp metal out of the stoker, using either tools or a blow torch.

Some years ago, we had a perfect epidemic of miners scattering permissible explosives and detonating caps throughout the working places, this material loaded out with the coal, with resultant hazard to coal chute and locomotive employes. In one instance, three men engaged in unloading coal,

found a detonating cap, and unacquainted with the nature of the explosive, handled it in such a way as to result in one man losing two or three fingers, another man receiving head and body injuries. The careless handling of explosives was completely stopped, and in like manner, the sending up of tramp metal and other foreign matter which obstructs stokers with the coal must stop, even if it is necessary to completely reorganize the offending mines or portion of mines. We have sufficient confidence in the good will of our employes to justify the belief that with the broader understanding of the difficulties experienced by the railroad company's employes, this matter will be taken hold of and cured promptly and effectually.

Our Bath Tub

The article immediately below this opening sentence is an excerpt from an address delivered by Mr. R. B. Simms, Supt., Water Works, Spartanburg, S. C., which appeared in "Water Works Engineering" in a recent issue. The other brief paragraphs were clipped at random only because they referred to the "great indoor sport of Saturday nights."

HISTORY OF THE BATH

Let's turn back the pages of history for a glimpse of personal hygiene.

Peter the Hermit, who recruited the first Crusade thanked God that water had not touched his body in 40 years.

Queen Isabella of Spain boasted that she had had but two baths in her life—one when she was born and the other when she married Ferdinand.

A copy of a 200-year old college catalogue of a school in France for daughters of the nobility reveals the following:

"Pupils are entitled to have one set of under-clothing, one pair of stockings, and two handkerchiefs per month. Towels—pupils, one every week; nuns, one every two weeks, foot-baths,—pupils, one a month; nuns, only by special authorization of the Superior. Complete baths—three a year (May, June, July)."

The American bath is credited to L. P. Hartling, of Baltimore, in 1830, but was rediscovered and brought to the limelight twelve years later by Adam Thomson. This aroused such interest that staunch old Massachusetts, ever eager to guard her citizens against any new-fangled contraption, passed a law which provided that if a person wished to bathe more than once a week, a doctor must certify that he needed it and was capable of standing it. The law, we are told, was not repealed until 1856.

Philadelphia once had a law forbidding bathing between November 1 and March 15.

"Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson, threw Dolly Madison's tin tubs and water heater out

of the White House on the ground that they were offensive to common people.

Compare that today with O. O. McIntyre's interpretation of New York City's metropolitan panacea for overwrought nerves. He says:

"A curious city editor had a relay of three reporters between the hours of 5 and 6 for two days calling up a selected list of names during the bathing interlude. The list included prominent bankers, professional men, shop keepers and so on. Among 300, it was found that 248 were indulging in the evening splash. No city is so 'bath conscious.' Old hotels having rooms without baths had to install them or have the rooms un-rented. People from out of town who never bathe more than once a day at home, are touched by the two-a-day contagion in the metropolis.

"Many busy New Yorkers aside from bathing morning and evening at home, have a built-in shower adjoining their offices. If they want to freshen up between appointments they may have a quick spray. Stock exchange members are frequent noon-day shower addicts."

Water works men adopted a slogan a few years ago of: "A bath a day available for every home however humble." This slogan has been carried out by your Water Commissioners until not only the bath a day is available, but fire protection also.

FIRST BATHTUBS WERE OUTLAWED

"Although the ancient Egyptians as well as Romans made much of their baths, using huge stone tubs and pools for that purpose, it remained for an American to "invent" the bathtub in use today. He was Adam Thomson, Cincinnati grain dealer, who installed the first bathtub known in this country in 1842. Of course, Thomson wanted to show it off so on December 29, 1842, he had a big stag party and invited all his gentlemen friends to try out his tub. A good time was had by all, but the town was scandalized. Physicians, moralists and politicians descended upon Thomson and his bathtub. Laws were passed restricting its use. No bathtub might be used between the months of November and March. Virginia followed suit with a tax of \$30 yearly on each tub while Boston's elders decreed the things could only be used on a doctor's prescription. We have traveled far since then."

A California farmer had sent to Chicago for a bathtub outfit. The outfit went astray in transit and it was three months before it arrived. The man then refused to accept the shipment and wrote to the Chicago house as follows: "Here it is with winter coming on and the bathing season is practically past for this year. So I won't need it."

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

JUNE is not far away, and with it comes the Tenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, the dates not yet officially selected, but will be announced in our May issue.

Beginning with a membership of 283 in 1925, the growth has reached almost mammoth proportions. This year it shows 639, apportioned by thirty nationalities as indicated in the table here presented:

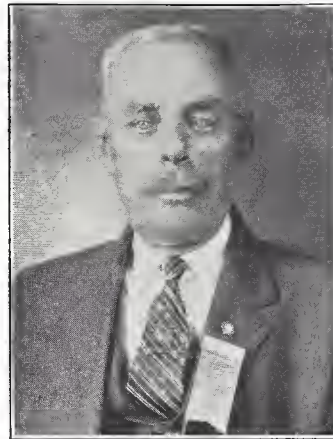
Americans	211
Austrians	51
Belgians	2
Canadians	3
Chinese	1
Croatians	11
Czecho-Slovak	4
Dalmatians	11
Danes	2
English	59
Finlanders	65
French	2
Greeks	14
Germans	10
Hungarians	2
Irish	7
Italians	36
Japanese	8
Jugo-Slavs	19
Krainers	8
Mexico	1
Polish	5
Russians	3
Serb	1
Servia	1
Slav	42
Scots	26
Swedes	12
Tyroleans	11
Welsh	11
Total	639

Mrs. Lena Wall died in the General Hospital here on February 16th. The funeral service was held at Rogan's Chapel, the Rev. O. P. Avery officiating, on February 20. She was the wife of Fred Wall, of Superior, one of our Old Timers. Four daughters and two sons survive. The sympathy of the community is extended to those bereft.

Ed. Tichnor, colored, Night Watchman at Hanna, died on February 11, while making his rounds. His body was found just outside No. 4 Mine fan house. An inquest was held, and, after listening to the testimony of various persons, the jury brought

in a verdict that "he came to his death from heart failure." Mr. Tichnor, 62, had been employed at Hanna for several years, and leaves a grown son residing at Greeley, Colorado. Interment was made in the Hanna Cemetery on February 14.

Giacomo (Jim) Zuick, who has been on the pension list since October, 1927, died at Ogden, Utah,



Mr. Giacomo (Jim) Zuick

February 27. Jim had been for many years past a widower, and, aside from two nephews, had no immediate relatives. He was born in the Tyrol country, northern Italy, in May, 1856. His first service with the Coal Company was at Rock Springs in November, 1890, as a miner, transferring to Superior in October, 1908, at which point he re-

mained in our employ until the year of his retirement. Interment at Rock Springs on March 3.



Above are pictured three pioneers, left to right: Mr. W. K. Lee, first employed at Rock Springs in 1882. Mr. Thomas LeMarr, first employed at Rock Springs in 1881. Mr. George Darling, first employed at Rock Springs in 1901.

Death of Mr. Thomas Cook

Mr. Thomas Cook, a retired employe and member of the Old Timers Association, passed away at Hanna on Monday, March 19. Mr. Cook was born on May 19, 1854, his name first appearing on the payrolls of The Union Pacific Coal Company as a miner at Old Carbon in 1894. On two occasions, he left the service of the Company to work in the Scofield, Utah field, returning to The Union Pacific Coal Company in September, 1902, and was retired from service on June 30, 1925, account physical disability.

If possible to obtain same, a picture of Mr. Cook and a further story of his life will be published in the May issue of The Employes' Magazine.

Superior "E" Mine Head Frame and Screens Dismantled

WE ARE reproducing herewith two photographs of a landmark formerly located at Superior. The first photograph shows "E" Shaft head frame before dismantling, originally constructed in 1909. The second photograph shows the head frame and screens after the blast had been fired, the structure in a falling position. The coal reserve underlying "E" Shaft was exhausted some years ago and gradually through the years, the remaining portion of the installation had been taken down and used for construction and repair purposes.

The type of construction at Superior "E" Mine is not common in this country but is frequently used on the Continent. Carried in the top of the head frame was the hoisting apparatus, consisting of a Lidgerwood single reduction, double-drum hoist, equipped with a 250 H. P., 250 volt direct current motor. The cages were of the self-dumping type and the plant was designed to enable one man to conduct the hoisting, dumping and weighing, the apparatus operated through the medium of push buttons located at the level where the self-

dumping cages discharged their load into the weighing baskets.

The tippie proper, which is not shown in the pictures, as well as the shaking screens and head frame shown, was built by the Roberts & Schaefer Company of Chicago, who also erected the installation. The hoist was installed by the Superior Coal Company's own engineering and mechanical forces. The problem of lifting the hoist and motor, weighing 30,000 pounds, from the ground level to the top of the head frame, a distance of approximately 90 feet, was a real task, same however accomplished in an admirable manner by Mr. Robert Muir, then Master Mechanic of The Union Pacific Coal Company, now retired. Mr. Frank A. Manley was Superintendent of the Superior Coal Company during the erection period, later becoming Vice President and General Manager of The Union Pacific Coal Company as well as the Superior Coal Company, which was ultimately merged into the parent company. No accident of any character was suffered by employes during the construction period.

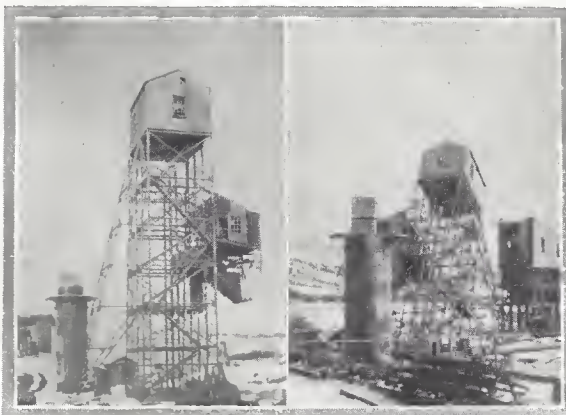
As the head frame and apparatus had but a scrap value, it was decided to wreck and dismantle the installation by dropping same to the ground level, this task carried out on February 22, 1934. Prior to dropping the tippie, seven holes were drilled in the piers in the direction which it was desired to drop the head frame, the anchor bolts holding the rear side of the head frame to the foundations were also cut away so that when the shots were fired, the structure would fall in such a position that it could be easily dismantled and thereafter cut up with the electric torch for use in mining operations.

An amusing circumstance happened immediately preceding the firing of the shots. A cow apparently appearing from nowhere, walked very calmly in front of the tippie, the explosion necessarily delayed until "Bossie" walked out of range.

Hymeneal Rites

John Copyak, Jr., Assistant Baker at the Sunlight establishment, was married February 19 at Salt Lake City to Miss Mildred Pellison, of Manila, Utah. The young lady has been taking nurses training at the State Hospital here and is well and favorably known. John has been active in local amateur baseball circles for several years past. Best wishes.

Primo Gatti and Elizabeth Griffiths were married in Manila, Utah, on December 23 last. Manila is fast attaining renown as our local Gretna Green. Primo is employed in No. 8 as a Loader, while his wife is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Griffiths, Jr. Elizabeth graduated from Rock Springs High School and later attended the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Congratulations of their many friends are extended.



Left: "E" Shaft Head Frame before blasting.
Right: "E" Shaft Head Frame after blasting.

Death of Doctor C. O. Larson

Extreme regret was manifested in the entire Rock Springs district when it was announced that Dr. C. O. Larson, of Superior, had died at Mayo Brothers' Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota, on March 19.

Dr. Larson had not been feeling well for three or four months and decided to go there for treatment. A few days ago he left, accompanied by his wife, and nothing further was heard until the announcement of his death the evening of March 19. No details regarding his death are available at this time.

Dr. Larson was extremely well liked, and was a very competent physician and surgeon, having graduated from Washington and Jefferson University in Philadelphia. He has been associated with Dr. A. Davis for the last five years as Physician and Surgeon for the Superior District, and was very popular with all who knew him.

There are many people in this district, and particularly in Superior, where the Doctor and his family were so well known, who will regret his early death and who extend their sympathy to the widow and two daughters who survive.

Cuddle Doon

By ALEXANDER ANDERSON

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
 Wi' muckle fash an' din.
 "Oh, try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues;
 Your faither's comin' in."
 They never heed a word I speak.
 I try to gie a froon;
 But aye I hap them up, an' cry,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid—
 He aye sleeps next the wa'—
 Bangs up an' cries. "I want a piece"—
 The rascal starts them a'.
 I rin an' fitch them pieces. drinks—
 They stop awee the soun'—
 Then draw the blankets up. an' cry.
 "Noo, weanies, cuddle doon!"

But ere five minutes gang, wee Rab
 Cries oot, frae 'neath the claes.
 "Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at ance:
 He's kittlin' wi' his taes."
 The mischief's in that Tam for tricks:
 He'd bother half the toon.
 But aye I hap them up, an' cry,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

At length they hear their father's fit;
 An', as he steeks the door,
 They turn their faces to the wa',
 While Tam pretends to snore.
 "Hae a' the weans been gude?" he asks,
 As he pits aff his shoon.

"The bairnies, John, are in their beds,
 An' lang since cuddled doon."

An' just before we bed oorsels,
 We look at oor wee lambs.
 Tam has his airm roun' wee Rab's neck,
 An' Rab his airm roun' Tam's.
 I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
 An' as I straik each croon,
 I whisper, till my heart fills up,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
 Wi' mirth that's dear to me;
 But soon the big warl's cark an' care
 Will quaten doon their glee.
 Yet, come what will to ilka ane,
 May He who rules aboon
 Aye whisper, though their powws be bald,
 "Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

ECHO OF ANNUAL DEER HUNT

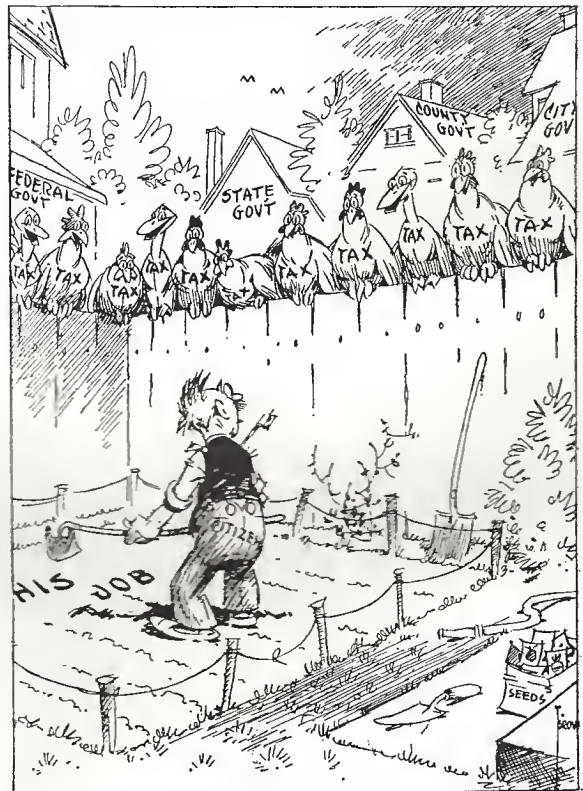
"Gus," said Bill, as he caught up with Gus on the way back to camp. "Are all the rest of the boys out of the woods yet?"

"Yes," said Gus.

"And they're all safe?"

"Yep," answered Gus. "They're all safe."

"Then," said Bill, his chest swelling, "I've shot a deer."



What a neighborhood for a poor man to live in!

» » Of Interest to Women « «

A Few Practical Recipes

PEANUT BUTTER STUFFED APPLES

6 cooking apples $\frac{3}{4}$ cup peanut butter
10 ginger snaps $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar

Wash and core apples and place in baking pan. Crumble ginger snaps and mix with peanut butter. Stuff centers of apples with this mixture. Boil sugar and water together for 3 minutes and pour over apples. Cover and bake until tender. Uncover and brown. 6 portions.

ZU ZU APPLES

6 tart apples $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange marmalade
24 ginger snaps, crum- 2 tablespoons butter
bled $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water

Peel and core apples, place in baking dish. Fill centers with orange marmalade, cover with crumbled "zu zus" (ginger snaps), dot with butter and pour water over all. Cover, bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) until apples are tender. Uncover and brown. 8 portions.

FRENCH DRESSING

1 teaspoon salt 3 tablespoons vinegar
1 teaspoon paprika 1 teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon dry mustard 6 tablespoons salad oil
1 teaspoon onion juice

Mix ingredients. Beat one minute. Chill. Beat well and serve.

PRUNE PUDDING

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk
3 teaspoons baking 1 teaspoon vanilla
powder $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon
1 teaspoon cinnamon extract
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup chopped prunes 3 tablespoons fat,
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt melted
1 egg

Mix ingredients. Beat two minutes. Pour into shallow greased pan. Bake 20 minutes in moderate oven. Serve fresh, cut in squares, with hard or lemon sauce.

Crushed or diced pineapple gives a delicious flavor to baked pork or lamb and it is poured over during the cooking.

APPLE RINGS (Spicy kind)

4 apples $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cloves
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar 2 tablespoons lemon
1 cup water juice
1 teaspoon cinnamon Red fruit coloring

Wash and core apples. Do not peel but cut each

into four crossway slices. Boil sugar, water and spice five minutes. Add sufficient red coloring to give desired shade. Add apples, spices and juice. Boil slowly, stirring frequently, until apples are well glazed and tender. Pour into shallow dish. Cool and chill.

YELLOW CAKE

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter 1 teaspoon vanilla
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar 1 teaspoon lemon
1 cup milk extract
3 egg yolks $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon almond
 $2\frac{2}{3}$ cups flour (pastry) extract
3 teaspoons baking $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
powder 3 egg whites, beaten

Cream butter and sugar. Add milk, yolks, flour, baking powder, extracts and salt. Beat two minutes. Fold in whites. Pour into two layer cake pans lined with waxed paper. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven. Cool, add filling.

CREAM BANANA FILLING

1 cup mashed banana 1 teaspoon lemon juice
pulp $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt 1 egg white, beaten
1 cup sugar

Mix ingredients, beat until creamy. Use as filling. Frost top and sides of cake with any kind of white or yellow frosting.

Household Aids and Hints

POT HOLDERS

Tea towels are meant for better tasks than lifting hot dishes and pans from the stove and will burn quickly when so abused. Buy one or two 10-cent padded holders for this purpose and save the linen towels.

A PRACTICAL GIFT

A nice engagement or shower gift for the bride-to-be can be made by covering a hat box with cretonne. In it put a bundle of dusters, one of tea towels, one of dishcloths and one of different-sized chamois cloths. This practical gift will be greeted with delight by the future housekeeper.

BOUCLE SUITS

Because boucle suits may not be hung up on a hanger they are more inclined to acquire a heavy odor than most of milady's frocks. Double them over the lower straight rod of the clothes hanger and place in a good draft of air before putting away flat in the bureau drawer. Never put them away the least bit damp from wearing.

SALAD BEFORE DINNER

If you have trouble getting your family to eat salads try serving the salad course first. You do not need to change your technique in salad making if you decide to shift the courses around a bit. Any salad which you would ordinarily serve after the main course is appropriate as a first course.

SERVE SIMPLE DESSERTS

When an egg or a meat salad is served a simple dessert without eggs should be chosen. Apple sauce and ginger bread, crisp cookies and canned or fresh fruit, fruit Betty served with hard sauce and fruit tapioca puddings round out a luncheon satisfactorily.

OIL FOR BONES

The oil in canned salmon is a good source of vitamin D, one of the vitamins needed for the health of teeth and bones. Pink salmon is cheaper than red and has practically the same food value.

One-Minute Exercises for the Neck

Place the hands behind the head and drop head, completely relaxed, on to the chest. Lift slowly upwards, pulling strongly against the jaw muscles. Repeat three times.

Still with the hands behind the head, turn first to the left, then to the right, until the cheek rests against the palms of the hands. Repeat three times.

Loll the head loosely round, first to the left, then to the right. This exercise should be practiced with the jaw muscles completely relaxed. A good exercise for nervous tension.

Womens Activities the World Over

Upward of 5,000 Turkish girl typists are employed by the government in Ankara and Istanbul.

Women in Leningrad, Russia, have pledged themselves to fight in front-line trenches if the Soviet Union is attacked, or to replace their husbands and brothers in the rear, as directed.

Cecelia Baux of New York, who has had a brilliant career as a portrait painter, has been elected into the exclusive membership of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Mrs. Clara Westcott of Buffalo, N. Y., claims to be the only woman "shoemaker" in the United States. She operates her own shoe repair shop, working with her employes, and she says she can half sole with the best of them.

A unique collection of pitchers, probably the only one of its kind in the United States, is in the possession of Mrs. H. Ridgely Robinson of Pitman, N. J. She has 1,018 pitchers of almost every size, shape and material known.

The world's lone woman ruler is Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, a country ruled by women the last 43 years and which therefore should more appropriately be designated a queendom than a kingdom. Furthermore, Wilhelmina's successor is to be her daughter, Princess Juliana.

Anne Morrow Lindbergh was elected an honorary member of the National Aeronautic Association by the board of governors recently. Amelia Earhart is the only other woman member. Mrs. Lindbergh is the sixteenth honorary member to be elected. Eight are living. Colonel Lindbergh is one of them.

Miss Fousa Sato and Miss Mitsdu Sato, daughters of the Japanese ambassador to Belgium, Naotake Sato, have adopted Catholicism. The two girls, who are 21 and 19, were baptized recently in the private chapel of the papal nuncio at Brussels. They received a special blessing from Pope Pius XI on the occasion.

Miss El Nadi is Egypt's first woman air pilot. She received her training at Cairo and won her pilot's license only a short time ago.

Mrs. Ellen Marie Walsh, aged 12, who recently gave birth to a seven-pound girl in Syracuse, holds the record of being the youngest mother in the history of New York state.

Mrs. Anna Dunlap of Indianapolis, Ind., is completing a quilt of autographs. Signatures which she has obtained are those of the foremost men and women in practically all walks of life.

Your Garden Plot

The latter portion of the present month is about the period to plant your seeds in indoor development boxes, the plants after they have attained sufficient growth and look sturdy enough to be transplanted outdoors. It may be that, with the exceedingly mild winter we have just passed through, we may in April get some scattering snow flurries which would delay their setting out.

Gardening is a splendid hobby—all out-door, invigorating work—but results are just what one makes them. The welfare, health and comfort of all sorts of plants require constant care and looking after. Each needs a little different energy or requirement on your part—one plant needs sunshine, plenty of water, weekly scarifying of the earth, etc., others thrive better in the shade and dry ground. Some grow when left to themselves, then there are those you'll have to train or prop with supports.

Yours, if given good care and attention, may at the tail end of the summer, be singled out as in line for some of the cash prizes yearly awarded by the Company.

The time is ripe now to get your tools in order, purchase your seeds, and set yourself to this most interesting task.

Rev. John Roberts, B.A., D.D., L.L.D.

Mr. W. C. Deming, Editor and Publisher of the Cheyenne "Tribune," was in Washington, D. C., on February 25th last in attendance upon a very interesting occurrence, viz.: the presentation to the Washington Cathedral of a Wyoming State flag of beautiful material, handsomely mounted, in honor of Dr. John Roberts, and writes to his daily paper the following story of the event:

IT HAS been the custom for years for various states to present flags to the national cathedral. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, a native daughter of the state, took the lead in securing a beautiful flag for this occasion. Notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm and very inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the exercises during which flags of West Virginia, and two other states were also presented. Among those attending from Wyoming were Senator Robert D. Carey, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Hon. Claude L. Draper, Miss Louise Carey, Miss Elizabeth Carey, and William C. Deming of Cheyenne.



Rev. John Roberts

Miss Elizabeth Carey, and William C. Deming of Cheyenne.

* * *

During the ceremony the state standard was borne by John Landfair, a native son, now private secretary to Representative Vincent Carter. These flags are presented in honor of some distinguished citizen and will be preserved and displayed permanently in the Washington Cathedral.

In presenting the flag, Mrs. Mondell said:

"This Wyoming state flag is placed by friends in recognition and in honor of the 50 years of faithful and devoted services of

THE REV. JOHN ROBERTS, D.D., LL.D.,

Presbyter of the Episcopal Church,

among the Arapahoe and Shoshone Indians, and the white people on and adjacent to the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.

"The extraordinary useful and helpful services of Dr. Roberts to the Indians and the whites alike, aided as he has been at all times by his faithful and devoted wife, are greatly appreciated by the people of Wyoming, as evidenced by a resolution of appreciation of 50 years of invaluable and unparalleled service rendered to their church, community, state and nation," adopted by the legislature of Wyoming, February 14, 1933.

"We honor our state by recognizing these distinguished services in the presentation of this flag."

* * *

For the benefit of those of the younger generation, who may not be familiar with the life and work of Reverend Roberts, the following will prove of interest.

Dr. John Roberts was born of Welsh parents in the county of Flint, North Wales in the year 1853.

He was educated in Welsh grammar schools and was graduated in the degree of B.A. in St. David's College, Lampeter, a Welsh college affiliated to the University of Oxford, England.

He was ordained to the Diaconate by the Rt. Rev. George Augustus Selwyn in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, England, in the year 1878.

He was ordained to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Francis Alexander Randal Cramer Roberts in the Cathedral Church of Christ in the City of Nassau, the Bahamas, West Indies in 1881.

In 1883 Dr. Roberts was sent by the Rt. Rev. John Franklin Spalding, Bishop of Colorado and Wyoming, to establish under the Board of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church missionary work among the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians on the Shoshone Indian reservation, Wyoming, and to organize missions among the white settlers in the territory adjacent.

He established, under the United States resident Indian agent, the U. S. Government Indian Boarding Industrial School, Fort Washakie, for the Shoshones and Arapahoes.

In 1889, under the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, he established the Shoshone Indian Mission Boarding School, Wind River, for the Shoshones.

In 1932 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Dr. Roberts, *Honoris Causa*, by the Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Illinois.

In 1932 the degree of Doctor of Laws was awarded him, *Honoris Causa*, by the University of Wyoming.

In 1887, he was made a citizen of the United States of America.

Dr. Roberts was married to Miss Laura Alice Brown, of Nassau, Bahama Islands, West Indies, in 1884. Since that time this estimable, indomitable, lady of English and French parentage has had her home full of little Indians. In the meanwhile she has brought up five children of her own.

On February 14, 1933, the legislature of the state of Wyoming adopted a resolution "of appreciation of 50 years of invaluable and unparalleled service rendered to their Church, Community, State and Nation" by Dr. and Mrs. Roberts.

* * *

At the conclusion of the flag ceremony, Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, delivered a brief sermon taking as his text Washington's Farewell Address.

The citizens of Wyoming are much indebted to Mrs. Mondell for the good work she has done in seeing that the state is represented in this magnificent dwelling place for the Word of God.

* * *

In addition to the main story and some of the bright spots of his life (as told by Mr. Deming), we have taken the liberty of quoting a few additional items concerning some of the hardships this good man has undergone in his long period of service, facts as to the founding and growth of the various institutions under his able direction, and it is believed our readers will join us in the expression that "here is certainly an outstanding man."

What was termed the most notable achievement of the administration of the Rt. Rev. John F. Spalding, Episcopal Bishop of Wyoming, "was * * * * the sending of the Rev. John Roberts to the Wind River Reservation in 1883 to undertake the evangelization of the Shoshone Indians, this tribe having been placed under the care of this Church by General Grant."

Mr. Roberts' trip to his new charge started from Green River, Wyo., across the divide, took place during the most severe storm encountered in years, the snow three feet deep, the mercury 50° below zero. Quoting from a communication addressed to the Bishop under date line of February 14, 1883, he stated:

"I reached the Shoshone Indian Agency safely last night after a trying journey of eight days from Green River. At the end of my first day's ride, I found that ahead two coach drivers and a passenger were frozen to death and three others badly frost-bitten. I afterwards saw some of the sufferers and buried one of the drivers in the snow."

During his initial year in his new location, he had established a small school in a building erected by the government for that purpose—16 boarders—8 day pupils. A mission also had been located at Lander, Wyo.

In 1886, Rev. Roberts became Superintendent of the government school having under his jurisdiction 86 Indian children. Ten years later he was still engaged in this wonderful work, a few years following found him ministering to some twenty Shoshone Indian girls in a contract school.

Chief Washakie and the Shoshones, by and with the consent of the government, dedicated a tract of 160 acres of land just west of the Agency for use as a Church school and mission farm, suitable buildings being erected at a cost of \$7,000, to be known as the Shoshone Indian Mission, which institution he carried on with a regular attendance of some 15 or 16 girls.

The Indian Agent in submitting his report to the Department reported that of a population of 1,150 on the Shoshone reservation, one school had 33 males, 4 females, 20 of these able to read, term of school 3½ months.

In addition to his work in that field, he also found time to journey to near-by communities and built St. Thomas Church at Dubois; Trinity Church at Lander; St. Matthew's at Hudson; St. James' at Riverton and St. Paul at Milford.

Retrospective

Good old Walt Mason, some twenty years back, syndicated each day in a large number of newspapers a little tid-bit of the character shown below: This one had been preserved these many years and it is here reprinted. Mr. Mason, who is now past 70 years of age, is living in La Jolla, California, presumably enjoying the fruits of his early labors.

"Life's little day is fading fast; upon the mountain's brow the sinking sun in gleaming red; the shadows lengthen now; the twilight hush comes on apace, and soon the evening star will light us to those chambers dim where dreamless sleepers are. And when the curfew bell is rung, that calls us all to rest, and we have left all worldly things, at Azrael's behest, O may some truthful mourner rise, and say of you or me; "Gee whiz! I'm sorry that he's dead! He was a honey bee! Whate'er his job he did his best; he put on all his steam, in every stunt he had to do he was a four-horse team. He thought that man was placed on earth to help his fellowguys; he never wore a frosty face, and balked at weeping eyes; the hard luck pilgrim always got a handout at his door, and any friend could help himself to all he had in store; he tried to make his humble home the gayest sort of camp, till Death, the king of bogies, came and slugged him in the lamp. I don't believe a squarer guy existed in the land, and Death was surely off his base when this galoot was canned!"

In April

In April Rome was founded; Shakespeare died
The shot whose sound rang out from Concord town

And brought an avalanche of echoes down
Shaking all thrones of tyranny and pride.
Was fired in April; Sumter far and wide

Lifted a voice the years will never drown:
'Twas April when they laid the martyr's crown
On Lincoln's brow, with tears that scarce have dried.

O flowers that bloom in April; little wings
And voices that like happy sunbeams dart
Around us; budding trees and bubbling springs—
Ye all are beautiful; such is your part

In God's great world. And yet 'tis human things
Most stir the soul and move the thoughtful heart.

—SAMUEL VALENTINE COLE.

Country Girl: "Mr. Dribbel, I'd like you to meet my fiancee, Mr. Heffelwhaite."

Country Postmaster: "Pleased to meet you, Mr. Heffelwhaite. You certainly write a mean love letter, by heck."

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Spring Fads and Fancies

PARISIAN papers announce that the tailored suit is likely to constitute the backbone of the Spring wardrobe—if not the backbone, at least, the principal rib.

An extra feminine touch on many suits is the cape. Many coats are both sleeveless and collarless, being worn with a matching long-sleeved blouse or frock.

Bolero suits are meeting with universal approval, the honors about even between box and fitted types. Short jackets are often accompanied by plain skirts, hip pockets are used to give them emphasis at the top.

Among evening gowns organdie is outstanding with its many varieties of brocaded, spangled, cross-barred, plain, etc. Low-necked evening gowns with draped bodices of contrasting chiffon that slip off the shoulders, baring the neck front and back, are returning to vogue.

With Spring already here, it is time to give consideration to your new coat. Your wardrobe or clothes closet may have some "carry-overs" that are ready to be brought out at the first convenient whiff of Spring. You, to be *au fait*, should possess a smart town coat to be worn over your print dresses (as the latter are to be much in evidence) in addition to a swanky sports coat to slip over your tweed tailored suit or your knit ensemble. New York stylists say that collarless coats are the rage. For sports wear, coats are being shown with the conventional fur collar.

Your Spring coat, by all that is holy, should have a matching scarf.

The sporty type of coat, to be "it," should be of checks, loud patterns, and plaids. The black and white shadow check is one of the season's smartest.

Home Beauty Treatments

FOR THE HANDS—*a whitening paste*

Mix some toilet oatmeal to a paste with half milk, half rose-water. Rub well into the hands and fingers. When the paste has flaked off, rub in some lanoline thinned with castor or olive oil.

FOR THE BACK—*a whitening lotion*

Mix two tablespoons of milk of magnesia with a half quantity of lemon juice and add a teaspoon of witch hazel. Dab on the back and leave to dry. Then massage thoroughly with cold cream.

FOR THE ELBOWS—*to remove discoloration*

Make a paste of almond meal and peroxide. Thin out with rose-water. Wrap the elbow round with a

strip of butter muslin. Spread on the paste and bind up with muslin. Leave on for twenty minutes. Massage with cold cream well beaten up with a few drops of peroxide.

Orders

In a New Jersey suburb it is the custom for a certain Mrs. Lincoln's colored cook to assume her mistress' name in ordering groceries over the phone, but the other day when Lou called up the store she ran into a snarl. It happened that a new clerk answered. "This is Mrs. Lincum," said Lou. The clerk didn't get it. "Mrs. Lincum," said Lou, patiently. The clerk was sorry. "How do you spell your name?" he asked. That shot got Lou. There was a long, painful wait. "Ah don't know," said Lou, finally. "You jest send dem things to 369 Ridgewood Avenue, heah me?"

—*The New Yorker.*

Girl Scouts

Three representatives of the Nyoda troop from Rock Springs were recent guests of the Sunflower troop at Dines, Wyo., the occasion being an investiture ceremony, at which ten of the members of the latter bunch received their "tenderfoot" pins. Those assisting in the work were Mrs. V. A. Sager, Captain, Miss Anna Corneliussen, Mrs. Brunner and Miss Mary Zackovich, lieutenants. Pins were handed to Ruth Kurtzinger, Mary Stevens, Melba Kilburn, Audrey Brunner, Velma Courtier, Velma Brunner, Cleo Fletcher, Lorna Kilburn, Vivian LaSalle and Wynona Robings. The mothers of the troop members were in attendance and at the close of the presentation all enjoyed delicious refreshments. Music, games, singing and dancing all helped to make a highly enjoyable evening.

Celebration of Twenty-second Anniversary of Girl Scouting

AT THE meeting celebrating the twenty-second anniversary of Girl Scouting, the following program was given by the girls of Nyoda and Young Wyoming Troops upon March 12, the date also being the ninth and first respective anniversary of the troops named, the Community Hall being well filled upon this occasion; the mothers, teachers, officers of the Community Council, and girls of Sunflower Troop at Dines, being invited guests at this jolly affair:



Upper—The Flag Ceremony.

Lower—Lighting the Birthday Cake.

The Flag Ceremony..Color Bearer—Mary Sturman
 Guards—Dorothy Davis, Jane McMillan
 The Hiking Song.....Young Wyoming Troop
 Tenderfoot Work..Dena Shiamanna, Mary Katana
 Rose Knezovich, Mary Sulenta
 Mabel Yee Litt, Sophie Pryich
 Piano Solo.....Elsie Vehar
 Second Class Work.....Elizabeth Chokie
 and Sophie Pryich
 Accordion music.....Two girls
 Sunflower Troop No. 2, Dines
 First Class Work.....Annie Sulenta
 Song, "The Last Round-Up".....Annie Wilde
 Annie Sulenta, Susie Chokie
 Mary Sturman
 Camp.....Mrs. Hubert Webster
 Girl Scout Commissioner

Toe Dancing.....Dena Shiamanna, Leona Wilde
 Badge Work.....Lola Hatt
 The Spinning Wheel, Song.....Nyoda Troop
 The Tree We Planted.....Lillian Remitz
 Recitation, "I Planted a Tree"....Mabel Yee Litt
 Dance.....Wynona Robbins
 Sunflower Troop, Dines
 Violin Solo.....Sylvia Ruffle
 Dance.....Audry Brunner
 Sunflower Troop, Dines
 Accordion.....Oreste Berta
 Lighting the Birthday Cake—
 Pages.....Ruth Montieth, Frances Andrich
 Girl Scout Organization.....Annie Sulenta
 Attendants..Helen Pryich and Flora Shiamanna
 Candle Bearers.....Frances Marcina
 and Annie Sikich

Cake Bearers. . . Susie Chokie and Genevieve James
 The 22 years. . . Girls from Young Wyoming Troop
 Nyoda Troop
 and Sunflower Troop of Dines
 Mary Chokie submitted financial statement of the
 Nyodas, which was well received.

You May Count That Day

If you sit down at set of sun
 And count the acts that you have done,
 And, counting, find
 One self-denying deed, one word
 That eased the heart of him who heard—
 One glance most kind,
 That fell like sunshine where it went—
 Then you may count that day well spent.

But, if, through all the livelong day,
 You've cheered no heart, by yea or nay—
 If, through it all
 You've nothing done that you can trace
 That brought the sunshine to one face—
 No act most small
 That helped some soul and nothing cost—
 Then count that day as worse than lost!

—GEORGE ELIOT.

Boy Scout Activities

Superior Boy Scouts Are Superior

By A. L. KEENEY,
Superintendent of Schools

SUPERIOR is very fortunate in having a strong Boy Scout organization in the community which has progressed and prospered under the efficient direction of Scoutmaster James H. Haueter, until today scouting is an indispensable factor in our civic progress.

The Boy Scouts of Superior are now co-operating with President Roosevelt in a new project in collecting furniture, bedding and clothing which is to be turned over to the President's Relief Agencies for distribution to needy families. It is to be hoped that the people of Superior will assist in this worthy enterprise and extend as much encouragement as possible to the boys who solicit them.

Today we are trying to emphasize in our schools in every possible way character training. I wonder if everyone realizes that character development is the real objective of the Boy Scout movement, every step in the scouting program being but a means to this end. The practical knowledge required for the various class tests are but methods for holding the interests of the boy, pledged to the Scout Oath and Law, under such leadership as will bring about the development of worthy character and lofty ideals of life and duty. This character develop-

ment manifests itself in health, efficiency, chivalry, loyalty, patriotism and good citizenship.

I want to congratulate Mr. Haueter on his fine work with our boys and I assure him that the school stands ready to co-operate with him in this worthy work. We realize that the Scout system takes the boy when he is most likely to become influenced by the false values of our latter-day life, and turns his attention toward the simple, the natural, and the genuine. It provides a program for the utilization of his spare time outside his home, school and church duties. While oftentimes recreational, it is in the best sense constructive. It aims to give a useful outlet for the abundant energies of the boy; to make valuable knowledge result from innate curiosity; to develop skill and self-reliance—the power to bring things to pass—by conferring the ability to use both the head and the hand to the best effect. Edwin Markham has pointed out in "Gates of Paradise":

We are all blind until we see
 That in the Human plan
 Nothing is worth the making
 If it does not make the Man.

We build these cities glorious
 If man unbuilded goes?
 In vain we build the work unless
 The builder also grows.

Scouting in Superior, Wyoming

BOY Scout Troop No. 165 of Superior is now a very live organization and is to the best of my knowledge the oldest in point of continuous service in the Sweetwater County district of Long's Peak Council.

The first effort to organize a troop was undertaken through the desire of a few boys under the leadership of Charles (Chuck) Applegate to start a boys' club in the year 1923. At this time, Mr. George N. Green had charge of the Superior School system, and, taking note of the boys' activity along this line, attempted to organize a Boy Scout troop, and did succeed in gathering a group together for this purpose and the next year took them to Fort Bridger for a two weeks camping trip where the boys spent a very happy two weeks exploring that old landmark of the early West. The success of this undertaking was so marked that further endeavor was put forth to organize under the National Council, but, due to the fact that these efforts were misunderstood as being a movement to bring these boys under Military training, a campaign of education was found necessary before any great strides were attained. In this we were aided to a great extent by Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, who was kind enough to write to Local Unions in regard to this organization and urge the members to lend any aid possible to encourage this activity among the boys in the coal camps.



Left—The Beaver Patrol outstanding in 1933 in Troop 165. Note Medals on each boy. James McLeod is Patrol Leader. Standing left to right, James McLeod, Clifford Law and William Wales. Seated: Mathoni Hansen, Malcolm McLeod, Hale Law and George McIntosh.

Right—Troop Flags. Streamers on Troop Flags are President Award Streamers.

Lower—Boys of Troop 165, who listened to President Roosevelt's Speech to the Boy Scouts. These boys gathered over 250 pieces of clothing as a National Good Turn. Back row: Bob Dixon, George Burke, James McLeod, George McIntosh, William Cottrell, Harold Buffo, Clifford Law, Thos. Miller, Hale Law. Front row: Mathoni Hansen, Sherman Hicks, Malcolm McLeod, Eugene Bara, Reuben Haueter, Raymond Wilkes, Graham Hood.

The greatest problem has been to secure Scoutmasters who were able and could give the time to help the boys to attain advancement in the Scout work. In this we have had the aid of such men as were interested, among whom were Rev. Callahan, G. N. Green, Ollie Jefferson, George MacCormac, O. G. Sharrer, Alfred Leslie, Thomas Miller, Dr. Davis, A. G. Hood, George A. Brown, James Law, H. A. Wylam, J. H. Haueter and others, but until 1926 not much had been accomplished. At this time the troop was reorganized and so far as possible the rules governing Boy Scout troops were followed and Mr. Haueter took over the leadership as Scoutmaster and the troop really began to do things that a scout troop should. From this beginning we have developed three Eagle Scouts, several Life Scouts and have kept a troop of 24 members active at all times with a waiting list of younger boys trying for membership. When a vacancy occurs the members of the troop nominate and elect from this list to keep the full quota of 24 members.

Each year several of the Scouts attend the Summer camp at New Fork Lake and take great pride in having had a part in building the camp to the present comforts that may be enjoyed there.

Other high-lights in the history of the troop have been attendance of two Patrols at the gathering of Scouts at Independence Rock to take part in the dedication of this old mark along the Oregon

Trail in the year 1930, having restored several old graves along this trail in the vicinity of the Sweetwater River and taking part in every First Aid contest for scouts at the Old Timers' celebration at Rock Springs.

The President's Pennant has been awarded this troop each year for the past two years and thanks to an active Scoutmaster will continue to qualify for this honor awarded for outstanding activities in Scouting. —(H. A. WYLAM, *Chairman Troop Committee.*)

Boy Scout Court of Honor, Superior, Wyoming

BOY SCOUT initiation and Court of Honor was held at the Opera House on Thursday evening, February 15.

On the Monday previous, the Scouts met at their room in the Community Church and each Scout acted as a messenger in delivering invitations to Scout parents and Leaders in all the different organizations in Superior.

At 7 p. m. prompt, the initiation ceremony was opened by all singing "America." Immediately the five candidates were given seats of honor facing the audience. The boys were Reuben Haueter, Graham Hood, Raymond Wilkes, Sherman Hicks and

Eugene Bara. They were asked to show their proficiency in knot tying. Then each was required to put on a stunt. Reuben Haueter played the piano. Eugene Bara and Sherman Hicks showed the audience how to eat string, much to the delight of all. Graham Hood and Raymond Wilkes tried to see who had the strongest neck, then the initiates were excused and allowed to be seated with their respective Patrols.

The Scoutmaster of Troop 165, James H. Haueter, delivered to the Wolf Patrol a plaque which was suitably engraved in recognition of "The Wolves" supremacy in Scouting during 1932. Following this, individual medals were delivered to each member of the Beaver Patrol, who by dint of hard work had succeeded in overcoming the "Wolves" and the "Hawks" during 1933. Mr. Chester Roberts, acting Scout Executive, delivered the Medals. Eagle Scout Alfred Leslie then showed the Tenderfeet how the piano should be played.

Mr. Walter D. Wingett, Scout Executive of the Longs Peak Council, of which Troop 165 is a member, then announced that No. 165 had qualified for "The President Roosevelt Award" for 1933 and tied the streamer on the Troop's flag.

Miss Molly Mae Pecolar played several numbers on the accordion.

Mr. George B. Pryde, Honorary member of Troop 165, spoke briefly on Scouting here and abroad. Then Scoutmaster Haueter presented the following boys to Mr. Wingett who awarded badges as follows:

MERIT BADGES—

Harold Buffo. Bird Study; Clifford Law. Firemanship, Safety, Leathercraft, Civics, Farm Home and Its Planning; Hale Law. Safety, Handicraft, and Carpentry; Mike Legerski. Safety, Carpentry, Athletics, Farm Home and Its Planning and Architecture; James McLeod. Handicraft, Farm Home and Its Planning, Reading and Public Health; George Patrina. Poultry Keeping, Safety, Electricity, Architecture, Camping and Painting; Paul Patrina, Poultry Keeping; Roy Wylam. Safety.

TENDERFOOT BADGES—

Reuben Haueter, Graham Hood, Raymond Wilkes, Eugene Bara and Sherman Hicks.

SECOND CLASS BADGES—

Reuben Haueter, Graham Hood, Raymond Wilkes.

FIRST CLASS BADGES—

James McLeod.

STAR BADGES—

James McLeod and Harold Buffo.

LIFE BADGE—

Mike Legerski.

GOLD PALM—

Alfred Leslie.

After the awarding of the badges Mr. Walter D. Wingett led all in repeating the Scout Oath. Mr. Young played "taps" in closing.

All adults were invited to the club house where Mr. Wingett spoke to them on "Parents and Scouting." The wives of Troop Committee members served light refreshments and everyone departed feeling that Scouting was a big thing in building the men of tomorrow.

SAVED THE BISHOP

At the close of his talk before a Sunday School, the Bishop invited questions.

A tiny boy with white, eager face, at once held up his hand. "Please, sir," said he, "why was Adam never a baby?"

The Bishop coughed in doubt as to what answer to give, but a little girl, the eldest of several brothers and sisters, came promptly to his aid.

"Please, sir," she answered smartly, "there was nobody to nurse him."

THEN MOTHER FAINTED

The patter of tiny feet was heard from the head of the stair. Mrs. Smythe raised her hand, warning the members of her bridge club to be silent.

"Hush," she said softly, "the children are going to deliver their good-night message. It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them. Listen!"

"Mama," came the message in a shrill whisper, "Willie found a bedbug."

HIS SATANIC MAJESTY LOCATED

Two little girls were on their way home from Sunday school and were solemnly discussing the lesson.

"Do you believe there is a devil?" asked one.

"No," said the other promptly. "It's like Santa Claus, it's your father."



ROOSEVELT STADIUM
Rock Springs, Wyoming

This photo gives one a good idea of the new stadium at the High School. Much of the stone used in the walls and stadium came from old structures erected by our Company in connection with old Mine No. 1 some sixty or more years ago. It was a C. W. A. job and well executed.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

What Was It?

For this merry game you will want as many pencils and pieces of paper as there are guests.

The players sit in a long line down the centre of the room, with somebody to direct operations at each end of the line. The lights are put out, or, if you prefer it, the players are blindfolded and a number of objects are passed down the line one after the other.

When all the objects have been hidden from view, the lights are turned up and the players are allowed three minutes in which to make a list of the things they felt or thought they felt. The player with the most correct list is given a small prize.

Figure it Out

If you ever find yourself without something to do, you can amuse yourself with figures. They are always fascinating for so many interesting things can be done with them. Here is a little problem in

addition that will interest those who like figures. You are to use the entire complement of numerals from one to zero—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0—twice, and add them all together so that the grand total will equal 18. How can that be? It is not impossible, and when you know the secret it is easy. Here's how:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-0 \\
 0-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 \\
 \hline
 2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 2\ 1\ 1=18
 \end{array}$$

Life Span of Animals

- A sheep lives 10 years.
- A cat lives 15 years.
- A lion lives 20 years.
- A camel lives 40 years.
- A dog lives 14 years.
- A squirrel lives 8 years.
- A canary will live 6 years.
- A crow will live 6 years.
- An ox lives 25 years.
- A horse will live 25 years.
- A swan will live 25 years.
- A tortoise will live 100 years.
- A whale lives 300 years.
- An elephant lives 400 years.
- A parrot lives 125 years.



Allen Lloyd Keeney (4 months), and Alberta Gwynne Keeney (6½ years), children of A. L. Keeney, Superintendent of Schools, Superior, Wyo.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. William Hackett entertained several children in honor of her son, Billy's, fifth birthday.

Verne Sather underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. A. L. Faddis, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. J. Harrington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited with relatives in Superior, Sunday, March 4.

Miss Helen Winiski entertained the members of her sewing club at her home on Tenth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Thomas are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born on Sunday, February 25.

Joseph Iredale has returned to his home in Salt Lake City, Utah, after having visited here a few days.

Mrs. Louis Stevens has returned to her home in Portland, Oregon. She was called here by the death of her father, Thomas Crofts.

Mrs. Rudolph Strauss is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

John Coffey has returned from Green River where he served on the jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Zakovich visited with relatives in Winton.

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ROCK SPRINGS

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Mr. Thomas Butler, Jr., has returned home after having spent the last two months in Casper.

Mrs. F. A. Hunter, and son, George, have returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where George received medical treatment for his throat.

Mrs. Isaac Rautianen entertained the members of her sewing club at her home on Ninth Street, on Thursday afternoon, March 1.

Miss Blanche Hardin is quite ill at her home on Logan Street.

Reliance

Mrs. Sarah Dunn is visiting at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson. Mrs. Dunn is Mrs. Robertson's sister.

Miss Verna Vollack returned to her home here after a visit at the Carl Jorgenson home in Boulder, Wyoming.

Mr. Harry Buckles of Boulder, Wyo., visited at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Buckles.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Medill were host and hostess to a lovely party during the month. Guests were those who took part in the Bobby Burns celebration. Cards were played during the evening with prizes going to Miss Eloise Sprowell and Mr. William Fleming. A nice lunch was served at the close of the games.

Mr. and Mrs. John Porenta, Jr. are living in the house vacated by the N. Burns family.

Mrs. R. Garner and children of Ogden are visiting at the D. Baster home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lawrence were visitors in Chicago during the month.

Sumiko Hattori, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hattori, is unable to attend school owing to illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bozner, of Rock Springs, visited at the William Telck home during the month.

Catherine McComas is suffering with infection in her thumb.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hurst are now living in the house formerly occupied by the S. Swanson family.

Superior

Edward Conzatti, who has been spending the winter here, has returned to his home in Galvin, Washington.

Mrs. Pat Nugent has returned from Denver after spending several months with her son and daughters.

Reno Moretti recently returned from Chicago where he has been attending school.

James Mullen, Jr., has been taken to the Shriner's Hospital in Salt Lake City where he will be a patient for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yedinak are the parents of a son born at the home of Mrs. Amelia Pecolar on Friday, February 9.

Mrs. W. J. Higgins and Miss Elvira Powell, of Rawlins, were week end guests of relatives here recently.

Mr. Harry Armstrong has recently returned from the

Wyoming General Hospital where he underwent an operation.

Saturday afternoon, February 17, Mrs. Fred Robinson entertained at a bridge luncheon in honor of her daughter, Miss Doris Robinson, whose birthday anniversary was observed. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Kenney and Mrs. McLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., of Rock Springs, were the week end guests of Mr. Blacker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, Sr.

Miss Janet Wilson of Rock Springs visited over the week end at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fox, of B Hill, are the parents of a son born Friday, February 16.

Tom Byrd motored to Casper during spring vacation to visit relatives.

J. E. Waller of the local store returned from Denver where he has spent the past few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Girard spent the spring vacation in Pocatello.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Floretta and son, Emmett, were guests of Mrs. Floretta's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Menghini, of Rock Springs.

Winton

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. W. E. Bennett at the Community House on March 5, 1934. Five Hundred was the pastime of the evening and prizes were won by Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Dan Gardner. Mrs. Bennett received many beautiful and useful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ruiz are the proud parents of a baby daughter born March 2, 1934.

The Woman's Club held a business meeting early in the month and made plans for a card party to be given later in the month.

Miss Lillie Munroe, Miss Muriel Crawford, James Kitchings and Ishmael Adams were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jolly in Rock Springs, Wyo.

Little Renee Hornsby has been confined to her home with an injured foot.

Miss Margaret Stranigan was honored on her birthday by a number of friends who called. Miss Margaret received many beautiful gifts.

Little Marjorie Benson has been confined to her home with diphtheria. At this writing she is almost completely recovered.

A birthday party was given in honor of Miss Pearl Besso. A delightful lunch was served and Miss Pearl received many gifts.

The diphtheria case in camp caused a great rush to Dr. Krueger for diphtheria toxin. A large per cent of the children in camp were vaccinated.

Mrs. Carl Sandstrom has returned from the hospital, where she underwent a major operation.

Mrs. Cody Harris and daughter visited relatives here.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Oliffe are the proud parents of a baby daughter.

Mr. James McPhie was a business visitor in camp during the month.

Several Winton people motored to Rock Springs to inspect the new Union Pacific train.

Genevieve Lowe has been on the sick list.

Hanna

Mrs. William Dickinson accompanied her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Dickinson, to Denver, and visited there for a few days.

Robert Milliken was a patient at the Hanna Hospital, having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Henry Jones visited in Denver for a few days.

Miss Dolly While returned from Cheyenne where she had accompanied Mrs. Christy to assist during her convalescence after an operation which she underwent at the Hanna Hospital.

Mr. Oscar Henderson of Sheridan visited here with his sister, Mrs. William Norris.

The "Ever Faithful" Class of the Methodist Sunday School was entertained at the home of Miss Catherine While on March 9.

Mrs. Arnim Bailey who has been very ill is slowly improving.

A musical program was given by the Adult Class of the Methodist Sunday School in the Community Hall on March 1. Proceeds to be used for decorating the church windows.

The Drum and Bugle Corps entertained at a dinner on Tuesday, March 13, in honor of the various musicians who have so kindly donated their services at the 25-cent dances given at the Community Hall.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas entertained at a St. Patrick's party at the Community Hall on Thursday, March 15.

Miss Constance Finch was the proud winner of third prize in the Bird House contest given by the Denver Post.

The wedding of Mrs. Betsey Love and Moses Boam was solemnized in the Methodist Church on March 3, Rev. Wilson officiating. They were attended by Mrs. Joseph Dickinson, sister-in-law of the bride, and Walter Boam, brother of the groom. Only relatives were present.

Services are being held in the Catholic Church by Missionary Father Edwin Rowan of California.

The Altar and Rosary Society met at the home of Mrs. James Harrison on March 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr Bailey are the proud parents of a son born on February 10.

HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL NEWS

The Council met February 7, retiring members and new members both being in attendance. The most important business transacted was the election of officers for the coming year. Those elected were: President, C. H. Thompson; Vice President, Mrs. H. Peterson; Secretary, Mrs. P. H. Owens; Treasurer, Mrs. Bert Taylor. Mrs. Taylor also has charge of the key for the hall.

The members of the council and the organizations they represent are as follows:

Mrs. C. Ainsworth, Ladies Aid; Mrs. James Hearn, Altar and Rosary Society; Mrs. Bert Taylor, Drum and Bugle Corps; Mrs. H. Peterson, Pythian Sisters; Mrs. Jack Lee, Ladies Auxiliary of Episcopal Church; Mrs. Emma Withrow, Girl Scouts and Bishop's Committee; Mrs. P. H. Owens, Eagle's Ladies Auxiliary; Mrs. A. D. Wilson, M. E. Church Board; Mr. H. Peterson, American Legion; Mr. C. H. Thompson, Boy Scouts; Mr. John Crawford, Justice of Peace; Mr. S. D. Briggs, Red Cross; Mr. Van Renterghen, Knights of Pythias; Mr. James Anderson, "Social Few" Club; Mr. O. G. Sharrer, The Union Pacific Coal Company.

After each business meeting the members enjoy a short social time and lunch, two ladies being appointed each time to prepare the lunch. The Kitchen committee talked over new equipment for the hall, repairs to equipment, etc.

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"Hank" Williamson, of the Accounting Department, is just sitting up after a lengthy siege of the "flu" and rheumatism. He is still quite weak, but, with good care and rest, is expecting to get out on the golf links the first warm day.

His many friends are much pleased to welcome back to Rock Springs "Vern" Williams (more familiarly known as "Ning".) He has accepted service with the State Highway Commission. "Ning" is quite an acquisition in baseball and golf circles, and the devotees of both games take keen interest in watching him disport himself in the field.

"THE OILY WORM"

Oily to bed
And oily to rise
Is the fate of a man
When an auto he buys.

Frank McCarty writes that he expects to spend most of the summer in Rock Springs and at his Pinedale home. This is just an advance announcement to the finny tribe to "beware" as he has already put in his order for a fishing outfit.

Lee Hung, proprietor of the Grand Cafe in Rock Springs, writes from China that he had visited Lao Chee, Lee Yick and many other of our Old Timers now resident in "the flowery kingdom." He will not return to the city until the end of the year.

The depression has come and gone, as witness the fact so many heads of families are taking on extras. Eddie Morgan is endeavoring to train his black Scotch Terrier "Sandy McTavish" to retrieve golf balls; "Bunny" Livingston and Jack Dewar are bringing up in the way they should go Boston Terriers named respectively "Scrapper" and "Duke." The latter two are almost too diminutive for caddy purposes as yet, but their owners "ave 'opes."

THE JONESES AND SMITHS

Since the separation of the United States from Great Britain, ninety-eight men named Smith have served in congress. During the same time forty-seven men named Jones have served in the body.

FORMULA FOR ACCIDENT

Take one reckless natural-born fool; two or three drinks of bad liquor; a fast, high-powered car; soak the fool well in the liquor, place in the car and let him go. After due time remove the wreckage, place in black satin-lined box and garnish with flowers.

PATIENCE

Patient (gaspingly): "I seem a little better, doctor, but I'm still short of breath."

Doctor: "Have patience and we'll stop that."

The old Indian was riding along the road on his pony, while his squaw followed on foot, heavily burdened with luggage.

"Say, Redskin, why isn't your wife riding?" asked a passing motorist.

"Ugh!" answered the Indian, "she got no pony."

"Who's Afraid of Rainy Days?"

LONGFELLOW said: "In every life some rain must fall," and we never know whether ours will be light showers or a heavy downpour.

The cautious, thrifty thing to do is to shelter ourselves against days of adversity by having means in reserve to tide over the dark days.

People who get ahead and continue to stay ahead regardless of temporary setbacks are those who fortify themselves with a systematic program of savings.



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